THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 54---No. 42. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, October 30, 1872. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

P. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.
AGNEW & BUCHANAN,
Attorney's at Law,
Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.
Opposite the Argus office.

J. F. DUNLAP,
Attorney at Law. Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. All business promptly attended to. [may8'72-1y].

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK neatly and expeditiously executed at the Argus office.

J. E. BLAINE, Physician and Surgeon. Office of the late Dr. Geo. Allison, Third street, Beaver Pa may8-6m.

H. J. CHANDLER, Dentist, office over Mr. Thos. Allison's store, Beaver, Pa. Great care used in all operations, and warranted to give satisfaction. Give me a call. ma27:1y.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jy31:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. ap27:1y

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. je24, 1871

P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30;70:1y

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, one square west of the Court-House apr12'71:1y

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep22:1y]

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28:1y]

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COATE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, plate glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, Brighton. sep27'71-1y

WISENER & BINGHAM, manufacturers of carriages, buggies, spring-wagons, buck-wagons, vehicles of every description. Bridge St., near the Bridge. Workmen. Successors to George Hamsley

J. ZANGNEREER, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, on Fallstreet, Falls st. nov17'71-1y

J. SCHIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner, Ice cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., supplied. no4 1

W. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Brownsville, Dealer in the best building hardware, glass, and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and others cheap for cash. se25-71-1y

A. F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Thursday and Saturday of each week. se27:71-1y

J. GERHARD Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter, eggs and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sept7'71-1y]

J. WINTER, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, Broadway. sep27'71-1y

W. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Broadway, Fallstreet. sept7'71-1y

DR. LITTLE, M. D., 222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every Saturday from 1 to 3 P. M. sept7'71-1y

J. McCLAIN—Photograph Gallery. Cards of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Third and Broadway, New Brighton sep27

WM. WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble. Marble Mantels, Monuments, &c., on Main st., opposite the passenger depot, Railroad, four doors from Depot, N. W. Brighton. sep27

R. H. MILLS, Boards, Timber, Lath, Shingles and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Broadway, Opposite sep27

WESTEAD & HARTZOG, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Stenson's Coffee House, Broadway sep27 1

UNION RESTAURANT and Eating Saloon, open at all hours. Table supplied with the best of the season. Prices low. Main, one door east of Fallstreet, Broadway. nov21'71-1y

CENTRAL NURSERIES—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, &c. Broadway. J. THOMAS mar29'72-1y

GEELAND & KERR, Druggists and Booksellers, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. Prescriptions for B. N. carefully compounded. [oct 27 '71-1y

J. MOSER, Bakery & Confectionery, Main street, Brighton. Ice cream furnished to order. Parties and ice cream supplied. sep28'71-1y

S. SNYDENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Brighton. Second st. sep28 4m

H. A. SNYDER, Publisher Wilhelm's Books, Photographs from photographs. sep28 4m

WALL PAPER, Window Paper, Stationery & Notions. Broadway, New Brighton, Pa sept7 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

W. E. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the celebrated Domestic Sewing Machine. Ladies encouraged. Main st. B. Falls sep28

CANON & WITTICH, Real Estate Agents, Beaver Co., Pa., and collectors.

CARNALL & SON Dealers in Yankee Notions, Main St. Beaver Falls sep28 1y

BRIDGEWATER.

[illegible] Main st., Bridgewater, Pa. sep28

MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Bridgewater, Pa. sep28

[illegible] Bridgewater, Pa. sep28

[illegible] Bridgewater, Pa. sep28

ROCHESTER.

KENNEDY & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter, eggs and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian church, Broadway. [sept7'71-1y]

[illegible] Rochester, Pa. sep28

[illegible] Rochester, Pa. sep28

[illegible] Rochester, Pa. sep28

ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. McMANUS, Physician and Surgeon, Office and residence, No. 50 Sandusky st., Allegheny City, Pa. sep28'71-1y

VANPORT.

W. CORNELIUS & CO. Dealers in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. The highest price paid for country produce. sep28

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SNEAD, Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Sawed and Planed Lumber of all kinds, and Barges built to order. [sep28'71-1y

J. McCONLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Western Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Forge and Corner Fallston, Pa.

D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, has opened an office in New Brighton, offers his services in all the branches to the people of this and surrounding counties. Office corner of Second and Broadway. sept.7-1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—TWO APPRENTICES to the Carpenter Business. Apply without good reference to THOMAS GRANT, New Galilee, Pa

BEAVER DEPOSIT BANK

OF BEAVER, PA.

EBEN ALLISON, Cashier

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE AND REMITTED.

Correspondence and Accounts Solicited.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

EXCHANGE, SECURITIES, &c., &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. ae5:72.tf.

Miscellaneous.

J. D. RAMALEY'S OPERA Hat House,

AND

GENT'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

No. 64 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH

The Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Goods sent to any address, on approval may24 1y

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED Stock of

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EAST, bought at

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

CONSISTING OF

DRY-GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

HOLLOWARE,

ROPE AND OAKUM,

FARMERS' STOCKS,

And the First Notch of

WHITE LEADS,

PAINTS,

DRY AND IN OIL;

AND A LARGE STOCK of OIL,

Also,

114 BARRELS

CANTON CITY Flour,

Also,

114 BARRELS FALCON FLOUR;

Also,

15 HOGSHEADS New Orleans SUGAR

Also,

30 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES

Also,

150 *KEGS WHEELING NAILS;*

Also,

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON,

AT

SPEYERER & SONS.

ROCHESTER, Pa.

THE IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

NEW DRAW FEED.

LOCK STITCH.

FAMILY MACHINE,

NOW MANUFACTURED

BY

EATON BROS.,

Fifth Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

Third Avenue.

CLOTHING STORE

NEW GOODS!

SUMMER STOCK.

A New Stock of Goods,

OF THE LATEST STYLES FOR

Fall and Winter Wear.

He keeps the best of workmen in his employ, and feels confident of his ability to cut and make up garments both

FASHIONABLE & DURABLE.

and in such a manner as will please his customers.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND

Call and see us before leaving your Orders Elsewhere

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

may4;70:1y Bridgewater, Pa

W. W. BARKER,

(Successor to Barker & Haseltine,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,

Engravings Lithogaaphs, Plain and Colored, Photographs, Passe Partouts, Mouldings and Picture Frames of all kinds, 87 Fifth Avenue, 13 doors above Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar6'72;1

Miscellaneous.

John Moore,

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Garden and Flower Seeds.

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY.

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec7, '70tf.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

42 5TH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,

AMERICAN WATCHES,

JULES JERGENSEN,

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,

EDWARD PEREYGAUX,

ELGIN WATCH COMPANY

VACHESON & CONSTANTINE,

UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,

CHARLES E. JACOT,

E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by Carl Zimerman Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (and excepting the Frodsham)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,

SOLE AGENTS.

S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS

Steubenville Jeans,

Cassimeres and Satinetts,

White Woolen Blankets,

White and Colored and Barred Flannels,

Merinos,

De Laines,

Plaids,

Ginghams,

Cottons,

Lawns,

Water Proofs,

Chinchilla,

Cloths,

Woolen Shawls,

Brown and Black Muslins,

Drilling, Tickings,

Prints,

Canton

Flannels,

Jaconets,

Table Linen,

Irish Linen,

Crash,

Counterpanes,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

& Mitts.

Groceries

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Rice, Soap, Starch, Tallow Candles, Sour, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,

SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sheigh Bells, Coal Buckets, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS SHOES, in great variety

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour, Feed & Queensware.

Having purchased the entire stock of J. Beggs & Co., at Sheriff's sale, I am now prepared to offer the same at prices that will defy competition. Call and examine my stock and prices.

R. S. RANGER.

ALLEGHENY CITY

STAIR-BUILDING

AND

WOOD-TURNING SHOP.

Newels, Balusters, Hand Rails, with all *kinds of wood turned,* ready to be turned on short notice.

WILLIAM PEOPLES.

Cor. Webster St. & Graham alley.

J. BEGGS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Queensware, Glass, China,

A large assortment of *Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers* and at lowest figures. Give us a call and we will prove this to our satisfaction. 100 Federal Street, Allegheny City Pa. au27:3m

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes, in a *mild, healthy,* and *congenial* climate in the midst of their native fruits, at

THE NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY

has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States; *improved* and *unimproved* farms, *rice, sugar* and *cotton* plantations, *timber* and *mineral* lands, *city, village* and *rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *mill sites, factories,* &c.

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address B. W. CLARKE & CO., 27½ *National Real Estate Agency,* 427 & 429 *Penn Avenue, Washington, D. C.* may2'72-3m

CARPETING.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURG PA.

Late McCALLUM BROS.

I keep on hands the largest assortment to be found in any city, of

CARPETS

ALL GRADES

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

The smallest orders promptly attended to

Carpets, &c., at Wholesale on the most Reasonable Terms.

HENRY McCALLUM.

sep28'71y

FURNITURE.

LEMON & WEISE

The old and well-known firm of Lemon & Weise of Pittsburgh, Pa., Manufacturers of

Cabinet Furniture & Chairs,

Have Removed to

No. 111 Fourth Avenue,

Opposite their Old Stand.

Where they continue the business in all its various branches. sep18;3m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.—PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.—Condensed Time Table from June 24, 1872.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Fst Ex	No. 5. Mail.	No. 7 Pac Ex	No. 3. Nit Ex
Pittsburgh	145AM	710AM	930AM	230PM
Rochester	253	843	1049	338
Alliance	505	1145	1235PM	615
Orrville	638	153PM	823	747
Mansfield	835	422	585	942
Crestline { A	907	540	610	1010
Crestline { D	930	610AM	635	1020
Forest	1053	750	828	1143
Lima	1152	903	950	1247AM
Fort Wayne	210PM	1140	1220AM	255
Plymouth	417	235PM	805	510
Chicago	720	630	650	820

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 8. Mail.	No. 2. Fst Ex.	No. 6. Pac Ex	No. 4. Nit Ex
Chicago	120AM	820AM	845PM	930PM
Plymouth	910	1103	905	1240AM
Fort Wayne	1215PM	125PM	1135	315
Lima	225	315	142AM	505
Forest	345	428	255	630
Crestline { A	520	530	420	800
Crestline { D	1130AM	550	430	825
Mansfield	1206PM	616	506	900
Orrville	225	812	750	1108
Alliance	440	950	850	1100PM
Rochester	717	1154AM	1205	220
Pittsburgh	835	100	1210PM	435

☞ No. 1 daily except Monday; Nos. 5, 7, 8 & 2, daily, except Sunday; Nos. 3 & 6, daily; No. 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

F. H. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after June 26, 1872, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	845AM	1215PM	355PM
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1115	234	617
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	125	421	
Pittsburgh	400	610	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	405	
Bayard	955	531	
Alliance	1110	557	725AM
Ravenna	1220PM	634	815
Hudson	1253	700	900
Cleveland	210	880	1015

4 cars. Arrives.

N. Philadelphia 6.40a. m. Bayard 9.45 a m.

Bayard 12.10 p. m N Philadelphia 3.00 p.m

RIVER DIVISION.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	545AM		220PM	430PM
Bridgeport	555		210	420
Wellsville	700		315	540
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Rochester	930	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	620AM	210PM	540PM	
Rochester	740	310	625	
Wellsville	850	410	720	
Steubenville	945	502		
Bridgeport	1045	558		
Bellair	1100	610		

P. R. MYERS, *General Passenger and Ticket Agent.*

Miscellaneous.

New-Goods! New-Goods!!

AT

A. C. HURST'S,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Being just returned from New York and Philadelphia, having purchased for cash a Fine Assortment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans and all kinds of goods for gentlemen's wear; with Hats and Caps of the latest style:

FLANNELS OF EVERY KIND.

BLACK and COLORED ALPACAS;

Large Stock of Fall Shawls;

NEW MILLINERY GOODS;

Hats & Frames, Ribbons & Flowers;

SCARFS, LEATHER BELTS;

Embroidery of all kinds;

Wool Underwear for Ladies and Gents;

CARPETS!

A Complete Assortment of every Description of Carpets; the Latest Designs and Newest Styles of Coloring, Admirably suited to the Fall Season; of the best English, Brussels, and all kinds of Kidderminster,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS & TRUNKS.

A large stock, to which I invite your attention, being determined to sell as low as any Pittsburgh House. A. C. HURST.

sept19 tf

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.

Boots, Shoes & Gaiters!

J. H. BORLAND,

Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stocks, brought direct from the Manufactories for cash, before the recent advance in Leather, and will be sold at the lowest New York and Boston Prices. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Manufacturers prices thus saving freight and expense.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern bills duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my stock and prices.

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 & 55 Wood Street,

sept19 tf.

POINT PLANING MILLS,

WATER ST., ROCHESTER, PA.

HENRY WHITEFIELD,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Floor-boards, Weather-boards, Palings Brackets, &c., &c. Also,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND BUILDING TIMBER

Having purchased the right to material in the patent of Mr J. C. Anderson, owner of the several patent covering certain improvements in the construction and joining of weather-boards and linings for houses and other buildings, we are the only persons authorized to make and sell the same within the limits of Beaver county. Parties interested will please observe this.

Carpenters' Supplies Constantly Kept on Hand.

Every manner of Shop-Work made to order oct1.1y

INDUCEMENTS

To Purchasers of

DRY - GOODS At Boggs & Buhl's

One Car Poplin Alpacas, all Colors, at 25 cents—a decided bargain.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PLAIN

Dress Fabrics

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,

28 inch Brocade Taffetas at 31 cents, worth 50 cents

LOWEST PRICES on BLACK ALPACAS, for quality, than any house in the City.

BOGGS & BUHL.

128 Federal St.,

Apr10,'72:1y] ALLEGHENY, PA.

H. J. CHANDLER, Dentist, HAS opened up an office at his residence in Rochester, above the Diamond, next to Dr. A T. Shallenberger's office. He respectfully invites any person wanting anything in his line to call on him. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. aug21.3m

Gold & Silver Watches.

GRAND OPENING!

E. P. ROBERT'S

NEW JEWELRY STORE,

—AT—

No. 16 FIFTH AVENUE.

Same Stand occupied for 23 years past

Now Rebuilt, Refinished

and ENLARGED.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY!

GRAND STOCK OF GOODS.

Handsomest Store in the City.

New Goods Arriving Daily.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES,

GENTS' AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD CHAINS,

RICH GOLD JEWELRY AND BRACELETS,

SOLID STERLING SILVER WARE

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,

FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c., &c

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Patrons and the public generally are invited to visit the New Store when in the city. Remember I am now at No. 16 Fifth Ave., and not No. 22 as heretofore. nov16-1ry

SELECT MISCELLANY.

SILAS GRIMGRIN'S TRAP

"It's a plain case," Mr. Grimgrin said. Against whom would it not have been a plain case, Mr Grimgrin judging?

"No doubt he is guilty; but what are the facts?" inquired Miss Thugg, in whose theory of justice striking came before hearing.

"They are very simple." Mr Grimgrin answered; "presented an altered check on the Oxide bank this morning—in jail for forgery this evening."

"But their may be some explanation," timidly remarked a young lady, at whose simplicity Mr. Grimgrin smiled, and Miss Thugg sniffed.

"He should have made it at once, then," said Mr. Grimgrin, "instead of standing dumb before his accusers. After-explanations don't go for much in such cases."

"Poor Edith! It will break her heart," the young lady could not help adding.

"Pooh!" said Mr. Grimgrin; as you will find out some day, heart-breaking is only a figure of speech."

Leaving the rest of Miss Thugg's party to laugh, and the young lady to blush, at Mr. Grimgrin's sentence observation, let us go back

Earnest Jasper, who forgery was just now conversation, had hi unblemished charac brother George, out aries, after supporting mother, [illegible] and ing to a happy time—not far distant, he hoped when certain tender engagements would no longer need to be deferred. The course of truthful love never ran smoother than in the case of Ernest Jasper and Edith Wade. Too trusting to allow mischief to be made between them, and too generous to make it between themselves, what could disturb the even tenor of their lives?

George Jasper was of a different temper from his brother. With a heart as true, he was more impulsive and passionate. It is such men that are easily incited to jealousy, and who act rashly under it.

When George Jasper and Mildred Heath plighted their troth, they would have staked their lives on each other's loyalty. But evil tongues came between them. Stories which should have been scorned—and were so at first—in time began to be listened to. Then came quarrels and reconciliations, time and again repeated, till at last it was insinuated to George that he had a rival in his love. He demanded an explanation in a tone so imperious that Mildred's pride took offence and she refused to answer. They parted in anger, and George's visits ceased.

A few days later, a cool note from Mildred informed him that all was over between them. In his bitterest moments he had not counted on this. His first impulse was to fly from the scene of his misery—whither he cared not—the further the better.

A letter received through the post-office, announced to Ernest his brother's departure.

"Leaving on you," the letter said, "the burden of our mother's support, I enclose you my employer, Mr. Winter's check for all my savings over the necessary expences of my journey. I cannot tell you where I am going. Do not know. To you and our dear mother—the only ones to whom I have the right to offer it—I leave my fondest love. Farewell."

It was the check thus enclosed, which on being presented by Earnest, was ascertained to have been altered to a larger amount. On being questioned, Earnest offered no explanation. Instantly it flashed upon him that he could not speak without compromising his brother, and his silence was at once taken as evidence of guilt. He was arrested and committed for trial.

Silas Grimgrin was a post-office clerk, moral beyond his years, and with a conscience tenderly alive to the sins of others. We have already seen how little lenity poor Earnest received at his hands.

Silas Grimgrin had just returned from Miss Thugg's party, and, in his bachelor apartment, was regaling himself with a cigar and divers reflections on the vanity of human wishes, when a knock announced a visitor.

"Come in," Silas, glancing over his shoulder.

Stooping to clear the doorway, a young man entered, a fellow-clerk of Silas, at least six feet two in height, with a good natured, but not particulary bright looking countenance.

"Good evening, Mr. Grimgrin."

"Good evening, Bunce," said Silas; "pray lower yourself on the sofa there, for your head must be dizzy at that height."

Mr. Bunce smiled at the joke; he had heard it before.

"What do you think of Jasper's case?" he inquired, after a pause.

"There can be no opinion," Silas answered.

"I have mine at least," said the other.

"And what is it, pray?"

"That *he* is not guilty."

"Then who is?" said Silas sharply.

"*You!*" retorted Bunce, planting himself before the door, and displaying a badge, at the sight of which Silas trembled.

"What proof have you of such an accusation?" asked Silas, recovering his presence of mind with an effort.

"Ample," replied the other. "Numerous peculations in the office here, induced the authorities to place it under surveillance; and for a month past, I have occupied the post of detective under the guise of a clerk. Two days ago, unobserved, as you thought, you abstracted a letter directed to Earnest Jasper. Next day you returned it. An examination which I, as well as you, know how to make, proved that it contained a check—the same—for by a process of my own I was able to read its contents—to-day presented at the bank by Jasper, and now in my possession.

"But all that," argued Silas, "does not prove that I either opened the letter, or altered the check."

"As to the question of a letter's having been opened," said the detective, "an expert is not easily deceived. As to the alteration of the check, Mr. Winter, the drawer, is ready to swear that George Jasper inclosed it unaltered in his presence, and left the letter with him to mail; and *I* can swear that when it came to the hands of George Jasper, the check was in its present state."

Silas Grimgrin stood mute and sullen.

"There is another charge against you" resumed the detective.

Silas started.

"To-day you opened a decoy letter containing money."

The guilty man made a movement as if to escape, but the towering form of the detective broked the way. In an instant the snap of the handcuffs was heard, and a brief search brought to light the identical bill taken from the decoy letter.

The poor wretch's courage failed, and he confessed all. He had stolen George Jasper's letter, not as he had others, for gain's sake, but to subserve another purpose. He too loved Mildred and had been mainly instrumental in her betrothal. To fix upon his rival the stigma of an infamous crime, seemed a sure way to secure the field premanently to himself The fraternal devotion which prompted Ernest Jasper to sacrifice his own to his brother's reputation, was something a nature like Silas Grimgrin's was alike incapable of understanding or foreseeing.

The widow Jasper, Edith and Mildred were all weeping tears of joy at once over Ernest, just released from prison, when George burst in among them.

"What! you here, Ernest?" he exclaimed, "I saw your arrest announced in the papers, and hurried back at once."

A word explained all.

And then George met Mildred's eyes looking so tearfully and lovingly into his own, that, forgetting all, he was about to clasp her in his arms.

"But that letter!" he said, drawing back with sudden constraint.

"What letter.

"The one in which you declared all was over between us."

Mildred's surprise was a sufficient answer.

"Then, that was another of Silas Grimgrin's forgeries!" cried George, distinctively guessing the truth.

Two happy weddings speedily followed. And we are glad to be able to and that as husband. George Jasper is a bit jealous.—*Ledger.*

The Geneva Arbitration.

In Vain are Precedents

[illegible] that the [illegible] the di[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] verting it into a peaceable lawsuit, and that the fact that the jurisprudence of the two countries supplied a common measure of damages, has done much to simplify the procedure. But then it has to be taken into account that probably no international dispute was ever attended with such a force of passion. Few, or no European writers, who talk of hate or resentment have an adequate idea of what this means in a community possessing as much education and taking as much personal interest in public affairs as the people of the United States. The wildest popular excitement in England, or any other European country, on a foreign question, falls very short, in extent and intensity, of that which prevails under similar circumstances here, because it only reaches a comparatively small class. The number of persons in England to whom a dispute with a foreign State comes home as a personal matter, and who contribute their personal passions to shape the policy of the government, is comparatively very small; here, the number who not throw themselves into it, is very small. It is difficult, indeed, to give any one who was not in personal contact with the American public between 1862 and 1870 an idea of how very much deeper than pecuniary "damages" the *Alabama* question went, and of the consequent magnitude of the triumph over barbarious passions wrought by the Treaty.

We should say, therefore, that although the judicial habits of the two countries have made peaceful settlement easy, once settlement was resolved, the decision in favor of peaceful settlement was attended with at least the ordinary difficulties, and we are, leave out of sight the obstructive influence exercised by the unfortunate historical relation of the two countries, important for the purposes of our argument as this is. In considering the readiness of nations to go to war, and trying to form a judgment as to the probabilities of war hereafter, and of the likelihood of the Geneva precedent's obtaining a ready acceptance, we find, too, that of the five years we mention as having occurred within the last twenty years—the Crimean, the Italian war of 1859, the American, the Prussian-Austrian and the German-French), all but one were due to circumstances of an abnormal character, in their very nature provocative of war, and very unlikely ever to rise again.

* * * With Germany and Italy united, two provocations to war, which it has taken a century to create, have passed away. Something else may take their place, but it will need at least the same length of time to create them, and in our day pacific influences gain strength in a geometrical ratio. We may say the same thing, *mutatis mutandis*, of our rebellion. * * *

There then remains as a source of continued apprehension the Turkish question, which brought on the Crimean war; and it must be confessed that this does give every reason to expect a renewal of hostilities, and presents a problem more difficult to solve by arbitration than any, for arbitration in it would mean neither more nor less than the submission by Russia to a court of the question what "the destiny" of the Russian people ought to be, and this is almost ludicrous to expect.

In calculating the influence of the Geneva Tribunal, we have, too, to take into account the enormous influence of habit on the human mind, and the effect it has of perverting the judgment. Dueling is senseless, all admit, though nobody can picture to himself any good way of avoiding it; but let a few men of undoubted honor and courage avoid it, or the law rigorously put it down, as in England, and the spell is broken—the practice suddenly becomes ridiculous. We have little doubt that some such sobering and enlightening influence with regard to war will be exercised by the Geneva arbitration. It will familiarize civilized nations with the idea that there is an honorable way of avoiding war, and the general popular abhorrence of war is ordinarily and naturally so strong, that if a practical and tried way of avoiding it were present to everybody's mind, very few would think of examining any particular dispute to see whether it come under the class which philosophers pronounced capable of settlement by arbitration, and general politicians, would find the difficulty of resorting to hostilities enormously increased. Even the discussion whether a cave was fit for arbitration or not would have a specific influence.—*The Nation.*

A Model Love-Letter.

MY DEAR MRS. M.——: Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down like a churn-dasher. Sensations of exquisite joy caper over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trowsers. As a gosling swimming with delight in a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of ecstatic rapture thicker than the hairs of a blacking brush, and brighter than the hues of a hummingbird's pinions, visit me in my slumbers, and borne on their invisibe wings, your image stands before me, and I reach out to grasp it like a pointer snapping at blue buttle fly.

When I first beheld your angelic perfections I was bewildered, and my brain whirled around like a bumblebee under a glasstumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar doors in a country town, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice. My tongue refused to wag, and in silent adoration I drank in the sweet infection of love as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whiskey punch.

Since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could left myself up by my boot-straps to the top of the church-seeple, and pull the dellrope for singing-school.

Day and night you are in my throughts, When Aurora, blushing like a bride, rises from her saffron colored couch; when the jay-pird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring-house; when the chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awaking pig ariseth from his bed and grunteth, and goeth for his morning's refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheels to droning flight at sultry noon-tide; and when the lowing herds come home at milking time, I think of thee; and like a piece of gum elastic, my heart seems stretched clear across my bosom.

Your hair is like the mane of a sorrel horse powdered with gold; and the brass pins skewered through your waterfall fill me with unbounder awe. Your forehead is smoothed than the elbow of an old coat; your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little Cupids bathing, like a cohort of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me upon my manly breast, it penetrated my whole anatomy, as a load of bird-shot through a rotten apple. Your nose is from a chunk of Parian marble, and your mouth is puckered with sweetness. Nectar lingers on your lips, like honey on a bear 'spaw; and myriads of unfledged kisses are there, ready to fly out and light somewhere, like blue-birds out of their parents nest. You laugh rings in my ears like the wind-harp's strain, or the bleat of a stray lamb a bleak hillside. The dimples on your cheeks [illegible] bowers in beds [illegible]

I am dieing to fly to thy presence, and pour out the burning eloquence of my love as a thrifty house-keeper pours out coffee. Away from you I am melancholy as a sick rat.

Sometimes I can hear the June bugs of despondency buzzle in my ears, and feel the lizards of dispair crawling down my back. Uncouth fears, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced with doubts, as an old cheese is bored with skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of Coffey's patent butter, or the kick of a young cow, and more unselfish than a kitten's first caterwaul. As a song-bird hankers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for the fresh bacon in the trap, as a mean pup hankers after new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled pullet, sweeter than a Yankee doughnut fried in sorgum molasses, brighter than a topknot plumage on a muscovey duck. You are candy, kisses, raisins, pound cake and sweetened toddy altogether.

If these remarks will enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win your affections, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker on a cherry tree, or a stage-horse in a green pasture. If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will pine away like a poisoned bedbug, and fall away from a flourishing vine of life, an untimely branch; and in the coming years, when the shadows grow from the hills, and the philosophical frog sings his cheerful evening hymns, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear and catch a cold upon the last resting place of

Yours affectionately, H.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Complete List of Delegates—A Republican Majority of Five.

The convention to meet in this city on the 12th of next month is beginning to excite considerable interest. The hall of the house of representatives will be put in order and all necessary arrangements made for the holding of the convention. This will be the first convention assembled for the purpose of amending the constitution since 1837-38. That convention convened in this city on May 2, 1837, and remaned in session until the 11th of July, when it adjourned until Tuesday, the 17th of October. On the 28th of November, pursuant to resolution, the convention assembled at Musical Fund hall, Philadelphia, where it remained in session until the 22d of February, 1

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., October 30th, 1872.

As Fraud is to Money so is Hartranft and Cameron to 35,627 majority.

If any one is disposed to excuse Clerk Hart's appointment of Allen, *alias* "Specks" as Return Inspector for Beaver Falls, just inquire why that officer set aside a numerously signed petition asking for the appointment of Messrs. Nelson and *Molter*, and appointed "Specks" on a note written by "J. L. B. D," to "Hon. J. S. Rutan?"

MEN who talk lightly about the attempt to *pollute* the ballot-box at Beaver Falls, and pooh, pooh, all efforts to get at the fact connected with that base project, need the closest kind of watching themselves. That they would render a false return or put in a few fraudulent ballots in a box themselves, if a good opportunity presented itself, admits of no doubt. With such men neither the rights of the citizen nor the liberties of the country are safe for even a moment. Watch them and mark them, is every man's duty now and hereafter.

NO MAN will have done his whole duty on next Tuesday, who has stayed away from the polls. Give a portion of that day to the making of a President and Vice President of the United States for the next four years. Many of our readers believe that General Grant should be re-elected; we do not, and shall cast our vote if living and well on Tuesday, for Greeley and Brown, believing that their election would do more to quiet the country, restore good feeling within its whole limits and bring about more general good, than the success of any other candidates named. We will hope that about four thousand other voters of the county will do likewise.

AN important meeting of the true democracy of the Fourth ward of Philadelphia, on Monday night, is reported at length in the *Age*. There was a full attendance and the most active democrats of the ward participated in the proceedings. A resolution formally expelling Samuel Josephs and William M'Mullin from the democratic organization of the ward was passed with great unanimity. The democracy of the ward are convinced of the treachery and perfidy of these men and have taken measures to destroy the pernicious influence which they have so long exercised in the party. As they have done the infamous work of William B. Mann and their masters of the ring their democratic neighbors propose that they go now where they belong.

SIMON CAMERON has stirred up his hounds and they are now barking leconiously at the heels of Forney, Curtin, Billingfelt, and hundreds of other prominent and honest Republicans because they would not support Simon's Treasury Ring candidates.—They are all to be read out of Simon's Republican party. We hope they may be—we shall take great pleasure in welcoming them into the ranks of the Liberal Party—the party sure to win and save the country from the complete control of such rascals as are in the employ of Simon Cameron. The people will not be long deceived. The scales will open their eyes to the corruptions they have been innocently defending with their votes. Huntingdon county will be Liberal before the election in '73.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

SINCE the Beaver Falls exposure, we have heard of quite a number of persons in this county, who regret having cast their ballots as they did on the 5th inst. They now declare that if they had it to do over again, neither Grant's success nor any other consideration could induce them to vote for either Hartranft, Allen or Rutan. It is the old story over again. In the heat of excitement men will often follow untrustworthy leaders and do things they keenly regret and are heartily ashamed of afterwards. Our advice to these repentants is: do your own thinking in the future, and allow no man or set of men to so fill your eyes with dirt as to prevent you from determining yourself what is right and what is wrong. God holds *you* accountable for your own deeds, and if you permit a set of scoundrels to mislead you in your political duty, you cannot hope to nor will you escape his punishment.

TWO printed circulars were issued on the eve of the October election to the voters of the county relative to the attempted fraud on the ballot-box at Beaver Falls. One of these circulars was issued by the Buckshire people; the other one by the supporters of Hartranft. Both circulars, of course, claimed to tell the truth. Three weeks have passed away since then, and some important revelations have been made meanwhile, touching that ugly affair. In the light of these revelations we ask the voters of the county *now:* which of these circulars uttered the truth, and which one deliberately lied about that whole matter? We call attention to this phase of that question now so that our people may know hereafter who to believe and who to disbelieve in matters of a similar character.

THE fact that Hartranft ran 12,000 votes behind his party vote, notwithstanding all the special efforts, honest and dishonest, made in his behalf, shows conclusively what the fate of the Ring candidates would have been had they taken their chances before the people in any other than a Presidential year. In any ordinary election they would have been defeated and the rest of the ticket elected by a handsome majority. The same may also be said of Senator Rutan. Had he not been covered by General Grant's coat tail, he could not by any means, "honest or dishonest," have been pulled through. As it was, he run 250 votes behind his ticket in this county, notwithstanding the fact that a number of slip-and go-easy Democrats were induced to give him their support.

AN important and largely attended meeting of the Democratic State Committee was held last wednesday in Philadelphia, the Chairman, Hon. Sam. J. Randall, presiding. The glaring frauds perpetrated by the Cameron ring to secure Hartranft's election came up for consideration. After a careful comparison of views and statistics, it was *unanimously* resolved that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee to thoroughly and honestly investigate these alleged frauds, and *to prosecute* upon reasonable or *probable* cause. This is the action we would see the committee take and we invite all Democrats, Liberals and honest voters through the State to furnish any and all information in their possession that may lead to the detection and conviction of those who were principals in, or accessories to, the fraud and bribery perpetrated in the October election. The best interests of the Commonwealth demand this at their hands, and he is a party to the crime who, through fear or favor, fails to do his whole duty in this regard, especially at a time when the purity and sanctity of the ballot are at stake, when *even free institutions* are becoming misnomers, and when the clutches of the Ring are fastening tighter and closer upon the people of Pennsylvania. E. B. Daugherty, esq., is the member of the committee above referred to for this county. Send him, or give him, all the facts in connection with frauds in this county of which you may be aware.

Questions for the People.

A thousand orators are speaking from day to day in advocacy of General Grant's re-election. Will you who listen to them ask yourselves these questions?

1. Does not the drift, the spirit of these speeches tend to re-kindle and keep alive the *hatred inseperable from the existence of a great civil war?*

2. Do they not imply that a large portion of the American people are unfit to exercise political power, and ought now to be disfranchised, if they are not?

3. Do they evince satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the fact that no party longer resists impartial suffrage?

4. Would not the orators evidently be glad if the ku klux klan were still embodied and committing nightly outrages.

5. Does not each speaker dwell on each reported affray between whites and blacks as though he wished they were more and bloodier?

6. Are not Union soldiers exhorted to "vote as they shot," as if the war was still in progress, but only transferred to a fresh arena?

7. Supposing such war to exist, do those speeches tend to close it?

8. Shall we go on forever fighting rebels when there no longer are rebels, and upholding impartial suffrage when no one persists in opposing it?

9. If this is ever to end, why not now?

10. Does not the incessant arraignment of ex-confederate as still disloyal tend to make them so?

11. Suppose the north were to hold out both hands to the south, saying: "Let us forget that we have been enemies, and resolve to be friends evermore!" do you believe that profit would be fruitless of responsive good will?

12. If we were to-morrow threatened with a great foreign war, would not the north do just that? Then why *not now?*

13. Suppose universal amnesty had been proclaimed four years ago in the place of the two thereafter, would not the ravages

14. Is there not some rational limit to the duration of the wrath and hate provoked by war? and should not that limit be within eight years?

15. How shall measures of civil service reform, or any reform whatever, obtain consideration if we are to continue fighting over the battles of our late war?

16. If you had been engaged in a rebellion and beaten, would you consider yourself restored to citizenship while your leaders were still under proscription?

17. Would you not love your country better and be readier to serve her if *all* were amnestied?

18. Suppose we are at last to become a people, as though we had never fought, does not the full formal assent of the Democrats to impartial suffrage indicate that the hour has struck for declaring universal amnesty?

19. Who would not rather live in a country where all are free and equal than in one where a part were disfranchised, and, therefore, discontented?

20. Who would be poorer, or weaker, or worse if the last wound of our civil war were healed and no American longer stigmatized as a rebel?

N. Y. Tribune.

THE ostrich, when badly chased almost always sticks its head into the sand and then imagines itself safe from the observation and clutches of its would-be captor. It never for a moment reflects that its body and legs and all are in plain view, and that it will thus fall an easy prey to its pursuer. It seems to us that Mr. John C. Hart's sagacity belongs to the ostrich variety. He makes a statement in an interview which he also goes before the whole truth in regard to the appointment of James M. Allen as one of the Return Inspectors for Beaver Falls. In this statement he avers that the box-stuffer's appointment was left entirely to a note written by "J. L. B. D." to the "Hon J. S. Rutan." The Clerk of the Court, like the ostrich with its head in the sand, no doubt think this statement makes him all right, but he does not seem to remember that at first he declined to tell whether he had appointed Allen or not; next he certified in such a way as to cause a great many people of the county to believe to such a man as Allen had been at Beaver Falls at all; and last but not least, when pushed to the wall and a statement of the facts *demanded*, he had to ask for a week's time to tell the truth? And at the expiration of that period admitted that he did appoint Allen, not because he had been recommended by the electors of Beaver Falls, but by virtue of a note from "J. L. B. D," addressed to "Hon. J. S Rutan," *and that that note is now lost!* In the face of his manifest equivocations heretofore, does Mr. H. himself expect the public to believe this last declaration? We doubt it.

Credit only to whom Credit is Due.—We understand that some of Mr. Hart's friends are claiming a large amount of credit for him, because of the "candid statement" he made last week, in reference to the appointment of James M. Allen, *alias* "Specks," as return Inspector for Beaver Falls. If they are not cognizant of the fact, we are, and will tell them that Mr. Hart gave the public no information in that statement but was already known to us and a number of other persons *before* his card was published. Mr. H. knew this, and that knowledge, no doubt, impelled him to make his "statement" in order to prevent the "facts" from coming to the public in another way.—What is wanted of Mr. Hart, at the present time, is to tell the *remaining* "facts" in the case. He has only, thus far, told about one-half of them. Another "statement" is, therefore, clearly in order.

HERE AND THERE.

—The flat has gone forth that at the next session of congress Banks shall be removed from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs, Blair from the head of the claims commission and Farnsworth from the post office committee. Chandler says that the precedent is to be found in the action of the senate toward Sumner last winter.

—There is only one word which fitly expresses the following assumption of virtue in Hartranft's principal organ in Philadelphia—"cheek;" "Political reform is a matter of slow growth, and never attainable by corrupt men. The end does not sanctify the means, even in politics; but means and ends must be so free from objection that neither may in contrast put the other to the blush." And this from the paper which is the most servile tool of that synonym of corruption—Simon Cameron.

—From all quarters come cheering assurances that the Liberals are undismayed and are moving forward to the final struggle with dauntless courage in every way worthy of the great Reform cause. *The Chicago Tribune* has this encouraging word about Illinois: "Our advices from various parts of the State concur in showing that the Liberals of Illinois have mainly recovered from the damaging effects of the Pennsylvania election, and are now at work with renewed vigor and determination. This is true not only of the Liberal Republicans, but of the Democrats as well.

—For safe political guidance in these days there is no authority equal to the Pirate's Own Book of Morals and Statesmanship. By all means let ungraduated young politicians take their finishing lessons in its pages of illumination and wisdom. If you want to succeed, in those pages you will learn to keep on the good side of the rogues; be sure to convince them that you are able and willing to serve them; remember that they will be quick to detect your purpose if you are furtively inclined towards the service of honesty; win and retain their confidence, and they will carry you *through. As for the honest people,* with a paltry few exceptions, your game is very simple—it is always in your hands; so tap their stupid noses as long as you choose to lead them by the nose; they love to be humbugged, they are made for nosification; it will be your own fault if you do not fool them to the top of your bent. Upon *these points* all the *philosophar* scribes who have contributed to the stored wisdom of this political manual, though about many things dissonant and wrangling, join *one voice* to announce you. Read, heed, be wise, successful, great!—*N. O. Picayune.*

who feel that the course of true love will not run smooth, a new wrinkle? Let us beg pardon of *pots of tinnins*, but out of respect for the younger portion of humanity we decline to keep it to ourselves, and supposing we will never have any use for it. This is cheerful and probably practicable idea. It is so well explained by the New York *Mail* that we copy the words of that bright little journal: "A man of mature years in Vancouver, who had a wife from whom he had been separated, lately discovered his well tried affections upon a girl of fourteen, and, as the girl's father took the liberty to object to her receiving them, the precious pair went to work to prove that the old man was crazy and incapable of managing his own affairs. The girl swore to this statement, and a guardian was appointed who readily consented to the proposed marriage." It will be seen that the plan would scarcely work where there is a *mother* as well as a *pater*, and that it is open to the slight objection that perjury is necessary. It might be possible in some way to overcome the first point, and as to the latter—well, the lovers must decide for themselves.

—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Pittsburg *Leader* undertakes to tell why so very few of the female *We beg pardon lady-leaders* are married. Hear the ungallant fellow: "It seems strange to us that some ardent young man, or to speak in the plural some ardent youths, with high daring written on their foreheads, do not rush from the lower intellectual ranks of the common run of girls, and, assuming the giddy height of genius, seize one of these talented angels" and bear her off to the flowery groves of matrimony. Why is it they tarry so long in the single-hooded path of maidenhood? Who would not like to have a walking edition of Webster's Unabridged, or Appleton's Encyclopedias in calf, or mud the house? Imagine, if you can, the bliss of being "jawed" by a female who can handle all the difficult parts of speech with the same ease that Mace manipulates the Indian clubs. An ordinary woman, without any gift, can just make your hair stand *son end* when she gets steam up, and what could Anna Dickinson or Cady Stanton do if they put their best foot foremost?. We drop a curtain over the sickening spectacle." Lucky for him, we are ignorant of his real name. If we knew it, we would hand him over to the strongminded for well deserved punishment.

For the Beaver Argus.

Moral Honesty a Nation's only Hope.

MR. EDITOR: Allow a few brief reflections suggested by the political contest now going on.

It needs no prophet's eye to foretell the disasters for the doom of a government, or nation, which forsakes the post of honor and virtue, in its mad strife after wealth and power.

We have but to consult the history of nations, and to reason from *cause to effect*, in order to become enlightened, as to whether *our* nation is marching onward to a higher and nobler destiny, or whether it is sowing the seeds of its own destruction. There is nothing truer than, "whatsoever we sow, that shall ye also reap." What, then, let us briefly enquire, is our nation sowing? Let the unscrupulous means now resorted to, in order to retain the present party in power—let the rampant greed for power and pelf, which sneers at the name of honesty and truth, and tramples the principles of justice and righteousness under foot—let these things answer. The Grant party (it does not deserve the name of Republican) have mainly relied for their success, upon misrepresentation, upon appeals to prejudice and ignorance, upon calumny, slang, and the lowest and basest caricaturing of Horace Greeley, and of all who have differed from its oracular wisdom and tyrannical rule.

Those men who have had the manhood and moral honesty to cut loose from their political moorings—from a party, whose continuance in power threatens shipwreck to our republican institutions—men to whom honor and justice between man and man, have a meaning and a vital significance that cannot be ignored, without danger to the Republic—such men have been villified and calumniated without measure and denounced as vile traitors to their country; and that, too, by men whose names will only live in the future if they live at all on the records of infamy.

If those who are running riot over justice, and trampling truth in the dust—if those who are turning the ballot-box into an engine, to promote the insatiable cupidity of politicians, and their selfish scheming, instead of permitting it to be, as it was designed, the sacred and untrammeled instrument for the expression of the *people's* will—if these things are permitted to go on unchecked, then indeed are we all at sea, without rudder or compass, and may well feel solicitude for the nation's perpetuity.

The accumulation of vast fortunes by the *few*, at the expense of the *many*, is no evidence of true prosperity, and when the leading politicians and business men of a nation, act upon the principle of, *every man who sinks, so that they and their ring swim*—when such a motto is adopted, then, as I before intimated, the Republic is rapidly drifting upon the rock;—for, as in the past, so in the future, no government can long endure, which sets aside the principles of justice and moral honesty.

Do not infer, Mr. Editor, from the foregoing, that despair of our Republic. On the other hand, I regard it as the "Queen of Nations." But, to reach its highest altitude of greatness and glory, it may be necessary to pass through storms of retribution, which shall be to it, as a *purifying fire*—a refining process—disciplining it and preparing it for the high destiny which ultimately awaits it.

"For I see long blissful ages,
When these Mammon days are done,
Stretching like a golden evening
Forward toward the setting sun."

Oct. 25, 1872. COSMOPOLITE.

Let There Be Light.

The Alleged Frauds in Luzerne County—An Interview with Mr. Beamish—What He Knows About the Doings of Tuesday

From the Scranton Free Press.

Friday last was the day on which the return Judges were to meet and figure out the official vote of the county. There had been some talk that the "Bloody Twelfth" would be thrown out, and the interest centering on this point took a large number of interested parties to Wilkesbarre to see how the thing was to be accomplished. The work had not progressed far, however, when Mr. Beamish, secretary of the school board and collector of the school tax, who attended, no doubt, "to see that there was no gouging," was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mr. W. W. Coolbaugh, for assault and battery alleged to have been committed in the Twelth ward on the day of election. Mr. Beamish was taken and gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at court, the Hon. D. L. O'Neill and Major E. A. Hall becoming sureties.

Mr. Beamish on going his liberty at once proceeded to the room where the court were canvassing the votes, and here he found another warrant issued by the same gentleman, Mr. Coolbaugh, on a charge of using threatening language. Mr. Beamish was again taken before the Square and held to bail in the sum of $500 to keep the peace, the justice permitting him to go upon his recognizance.

And now came a surprise for the several other gentlemen in attendance upon the county canvass. A warrant was sworn out by Mr. Morris, Mayor of the City of Scranton, Mr. Beamish, secretary of the Scranton post office; Mr. L. C. Fuller, druggist; Mr. Charles W. Rose, United States assessor of this city; Oscar F. Gunz, United States assessor of Pittston; the Hon. Harry Hoyt, chairman of the Republican County Committee, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, member of Congress from this the Twelfth Congressional district, and Mr. Mat Miller late treasurer of Luzerne county. These gentlemen were all conducted into the presence of M. J. Philbin, prothonotary, where they entered their own bail to appear at court.

The news of the arrests reached this city on Friday evening and spread like wild fire, causing considerable excitement in political and social circles, and at the table and in the drawing rooms it was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. And the opinions expressed were as varied as the talkers were numerous. It was freely asserted by some that Mr. Beamish had put his foot in it, while others as freely asserted that he would not only be able to clear himself of the charges brought against him, but that he would be able to prove all he charged against the parties he had been instrumental in arresting.

WHAT MR. BEAMISH SAYS.

The following is a portion of an interview with Mr. Beamish:

Reporter. And on what charge, Mr. Beamish, did you cause the arrest of Mayor Mepies, Postmaster Sheeman and others?

Mr. B. On the charge of ballot-box stuffing, purchasing votes, and bribing the judges of election in the different wards and principals of this county.

Reporter. Can you prove these charges, Mr. Beamish?

Mr. B. Prove them! Why I have already in my possession no less than eighteen voluntary affidavits that these men bought votes, bribed judges, and in every way known to corruptionists, tried to carry the election by fraud.

Reporter. These are grave charges.

Mr. B. The charges are not half as grave as the facts. Why, as a minor instance of their doings, one of the Republicans of this city gave Dennis Kelly, one of the judges at the polls, in the Second district of the Twelth ward, two hundred and fifty dollars, to be distributed equally among the members of the board, and Kelly took the money and gave each member $50, as directed. I mention this as only a single instance. I have an affidavit against Shoemaker, alleging that he offered Patrick Corcoran, the judge of the election of the Third district in the Twelth ward of this city, one thousand five hundred dollars to bring in a majority for him, (Shoemaker) in that district.

Reporter. And what do you anticipate the result will be?

Mr. B. Oh, I know nothing about the result. I have proof in abundance to substantiate all the charges I have made, and more than enough. The *courts* will decide the result (said he, laughing), and we will have to wait its action.

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania:

We have lost a battle, but the field should not be surrendered. Fraud has held high carnival in Philadelphia, and paralyzed our ranks throughout the State; but the insolent triumph should renew every friend of regenerated government to increased exertions.

The official vote declared in Philadelphia has not even the semblance of correctness. The officers charged with the returns at the meeting of the return judges were not sworn.

The returns were read off without opportunity for examination. The computation of the vote was not made out, and the papers were not subsequently taken to the office where the law required they should be, but elsewhere, for final manipulation. By this process, practised in open defiance of law and public decency, the candidate on the State ticket who received the lowest number of votes is returned as having a larger vote than his associates.

We had no power to purge the fraudulent registration of this city—no authority to restrain illegal votes—and now have no tribunal adequate to the punishment of election officers and others who conspired to pollute the ballot-box.

Yet the principles involved in this contest will not perish by temporary defeat in Pennsylvania, whether honest or fraudulent. The nation is the battle ground of reform, and even without Pennsylvania right may achieve victory in November. Pennsylvania may not be able to give her electoral vote to vindicate self-government, but she must not be voiceless in the struggle. Her people must manfully stand to their principles and organization. The necessity for the exercise of the independent power of the people in this State is made *doubly imperative by the means employed to defeat us on* Tuesday last, and he is unworthy of the blessings of liberty who would withhold his every effort because local or temporary defeat is probable.

This battle of *Reform* will be won. It may not be this year, but surely in the near future. It appeals to every votary of State and universal regeneration, and to every citizen who varies the sanctity of the elective franchise. There must be no faltering in the ranks. Let the friends of Horace Greeley and the principles he represents everywhere perfect their organization at once. We can deserve victory in Pennsylvania, and that may save the nation. It will certainly save our cause from dishonor and assure us early triumph.

SAML. J. RANDALL,
Chairman Democratic State Com.
A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman of Liberal Republican Committee.
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1872.

The Legislature of 1873.

The decisive result of the late election in Pennsylvania gives both branches of the Legislature to the Republicans, gaining the Senate, which was Democratic this year, by a majority of one. The Republicans now, or will have in 1873, a majority of three in the Senate, and that of twenty in the House. This will continue our usual representatives in the United States Senate, the sign of the times, and the demands of Republicans all over the State, indicating that General Cameron will be re-elected. Under the circumstances, we do not see how this can be avoided. Looking at the attitude in which results have placed this gentleman, and accepting the issues made, we cannot candidly see how the logical harmony of our victory can be preserved without re-electing General Cameron to the Senate. If this is not done, the representatives of the people would tacitly admit what the people themselves have indignantly refuted and denied, that the allegations of General Cameron's envenomed foes are true. Would it become brave and just men, after wrestling victory, as it were, from the jaws of death, in the hour of their glory to forget their most steadfast leaders? We scarcely think it would; resentatives of Republican sentiment in the Legislature will be guilty of no such forgetfulness. Then again, R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, was also dragged through all the dirty pools of opposition politics. As he was mingled with the issues of the contest, and his official acts largely interwoven with the charges hurled against the Republican organization, why should our victory not be his vindication, and how can that be secured except by a recognition conveyed by re-election. Has not the conduct of the malcontents and Democracy made these things necessary? We leave the question to a candid people, certain that they will reply properly.

Aside from these features of our victories, and the probable action of the Legislature in reference to men, there is much relating to measures indirectly decided by the late contest. There were many suggestions made by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, or at least a majority of them, never acted upon by the Legislature, because bitterly opposed therein, but which were made issues in the late contest, with the charge that Republican success would be the triumph of these measures. Well, the Republican party did succeed, and we have a just right to claim that its victory is a full endorsement of the financial policy inaugurated and sought to be carried out by Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey. There is no other light in which to view the points we have made than that in which we have presented them—and if our opponents are just they will concede all we claim, and refrain from all factional opposition to the measures in question when they again come properly before the Legislature.

The session of 1873 will be exceedingly important, as giving the Republican party full authority to carry out all their radical measures of reform and progress. We have the endorsement of the people, and need only now to act with becoming determination to retain the continued support of the vast majority by which we have been directed as it were to advance.—*Harrisburg State Journal, Oct. 16th.*

To the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania.

Whatever causes have produced the disastrous results of the October election in Pennsylvania, the Liberal Republicans owe it to their sincere convictions and to their truly representative and eminent candidates, to give earnest battle for the triumph of both in the November contest. The men who have braved power and all the appliances of modern political vengeance to restore Republicanism and the nation to self government, to integrity in public administration, and to peace, will not falter in the struggle because the exhausting effects of discipline and authority have achieved a temporary and doubtful victory. Whether wholly the result of fraud or not, the success in October is so stained with debauchery of the ballot that the people are taught in more unmistakable tones than ever before, the imperative necessity of a new departure in their political policy if they would preserve their free institutions. With a polluted ballot, and political power enforcing subserviency to its will, submission by the citizens, is a crime against liberty and law.

The Liberal Republican movement was not a mere expedient for a national contest. It was called into existence by the encroachments of authority upon the dearest prerogatives of the people. When the honest criticism of sincere and *eminent* Republican statesmen invoked administration resentment; when to question the fitness of subordinate officers, or to expose corruption, and demand integrity in official trust, made those who *fought* the battles of the people aliens and strangers to administration favors; when to resist usurpation of legislative powers by the executive was to invite the promotion of superserviceable Senators, and the degredation of the Sumners and Trumbulls of the party; and when to declare for free and honest government in the Southern States, was to provoke an administration demand for a new era of sectional hate, many devoted Republicans were compelled to choose between faithless and unmanly submission, or such independent political action as would warn the country of the dangers which threaten it.

A bloody struggle of four years' duration for the unity of the States left us the usual legacies of protracted war. The extreme arbitrary power necessary in seasons of grave public peril not only lingered after the Union had been saved by the heroism of the people, but had steadily made new demands upon a reluctant but too often obedient Congress. To-day, with peace and civil authority supreme wherever the citizens exercise their just powers without official or military restraint, ours has ceased to be a "government of the people, by the people and for the people," and must declare that the chief obstacle to successful government and law is the dangerous centralizing tendencies of administrative authority.

Our country would be at variance with all similar history of other nations, if corruption, and its innumerable kindred public wrongs, had not entrenched themselves in power, while a patriotic people struggled for the safety of their Government. It has boldly seized the absolute control of political organizations in a number of States, and is enabled to make ambition obedient to its exacting demands. It has, also, under color of law, made debauchery and fraud a part of the regular machinery of elections, by which it insolently defies the popular will, and gives open impunity to organized crime.

In a contest so unequal it is not surprising that here in Pennsylvania, the chief citadel of perverted authority, we have lost the first battle of this great conflict. If it has been won by fraud, or by the assaults of power, or by all combined, as it undoubtedly has been, the necessity of for its perfected organization and more determined efforts for the future, must challenge the judgment of every patriotic citizen. Its mission of National, State and municipal regeneration is one that no temporary defeat can overthrow, and no combination of political elements can avert its early and decisive triumph. It is the cause of free government, the cause of honest administration, the cause of the people, the cause of peace, and to doubt its success would be to doubt the enduring attributes of freedom.

We must battle now, and battle ever for victory, for it is within our reach. If we shall fall to-day, let our ranks be unbroken and strengthened to-morrow; and as surely will we bear our cause to success. Our platform has extorted the unqualified approval of all parties, and our candidates most fully represent the principles so frankly and partriotically declared. Horace Greeley taught the country the lessons of Cincinnati when popular prejudice and sectional passion resisted the peace and union for which we had made countless sacrifices, and now whether he or his competitor shall administer the government, his wise and liberal statesmanship will be confessed as the country advances over the hatred of war to national reconciliation. Of his eminent abilities, his sincere devotion to the whole people, his blameless integrity, his honest respect for the popular will, and his antagonism to all usurpations by Executive authority we need not speak. His opinions are unconcealed and known to all, and his patriotism and fidelity need no vindication in any section of his country or of the civilized world. With such a man to administer the Government, none but those who fear the crucible of honest authority could have reason for alarm. Earnestly devoted to the interests of industry and legitimate trade in all their varied channels, and struggling, as he pertly and harmony of reconciliation, his election to the Presidency would be the crowning triumph of peace.

Liberals of Pennsylvania this cause is worthy of your noblest efforts. Let our ranks be closed up, and every Liberal vote be polled in November next. If all who sincerely desire its triumph shall do their duty a regenerated nation shall be our reward.

By order of the Liberal Republican State Committee.

A. K. McClure, Chairman, Philadelphia.

Wm H Rubblman, Philadelphia
Lambert Thomas, Philadelphia
Henry L Wallace, Philadelphia
George Wylie, Philadelphia
Robert Morris, Philadelphia
James King, Allegheny
Thomas M Marshall, Allegheny
G Stengle, Allegheny
J Dutton Steele, Montgomery
George W Stout, Northampton
E H Rauch, Lancaster
Daniel Kalbfus, Carbon
George Irvin, Dauphin
Gordon F Mason, Bradford
Thomas L Jordan, Lycoming
Isaac Benson, Potter
S B Row, Clearfield
Jacob B Russer, York
Wm Lewis, Huntington
James S Morehead, Westmoreland
Wm Stewart, Mercer
Joshua Douglas, Crawford
Wm J Gillingham, Philadelphia
Henry L Cake, Philadelphia
H Tiedeman, Philadelphia
E T Chase, Philadelphia
Thos W Heatly, Allegheny
G W Riddle, Allegheny
N Rauber, Allegheny
Frank Taylor, Allegheny
M C Boyer, Montgomery
J George Seltzer, Berks
N Ellmaker, Lancaster
E S Moore, Lehigh
Geo Coray, Luzerne
J C Delczanne, Wayne
J B Earl, Cameron
Chas Hower, Snyder
D S Dunham, Blair
John S Graybill, Juniatia
R W Downy, Greene
David Barclay, Armstrong
L D Davis, Venango
M B Lowry, Erie
F A Shugert, Warren

Philadelphia, Oct 25, 1872.

The Torments of Lite—Consumption.

Chronic diseases may be justly esteemed the torments of life. With a lingering and consuming fever they waste by degrees one function after another, until the whole are exhausted and ready to succumb. Their unfortunate victim may not be racked with that intenser anguish peculiar to acute maladies, but he is nevertheless a constant and continuous sufferer, which, if summed up in the aggregate, would more than outweigh the most fearful of acute diseases. These chronic diseases all have a starting point, they will either increase in violence until they culminate in an acute disease, or until the constitution is a wreck, or they will gradually get better of themselves, and a spontaneous cure will take place. This seldom happens, and if it does, it only shows that nature is kinder to us than we have been to ourselves. The proper course to pursue is to apply to some one who has made chronic diseases the study of his life. If a cure be possible, such a person will be sure to cure you. Do not go after quacks and charlatans, or traveling, unknown medicine men, but seek out some good home physician; make inquiry as to his ability and experience and the cures he has made; if possible, see those who have been cured by him. In consumptive diseases this is doubly important. Read DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. If you read it, it cannot fail to convince you that he understands the subject and treats the disease knowingly and scientifically." Price of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE $1.50 per bottle, or four bottles sent anywhere for $5. DR. KEYSER'S office and consulting rooms, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburg, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. and from 3 until 6 P. M. and on Saturday until 9 at night.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Senate, republican majority - - 3
House, republican majority - - 20

Republican majority joint ballot. 23

Below we present a complete list of the members of the Senate holding over and those recently elected.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SESSION OF 1873

Philadelphia—
1st District—J. B. Alexander, R.
2d District—Elisha W. Davis, R.
3d District—David A. Nagle, D.
4th District—A. K. M'Clure, L. R.
V—Chester and Delaware—W. B. Waddel, R.
VI—Montgomery—Elect in 1873.
VII—Bucks and Northampton—Jesse W. Knight, D.
VIII—Berks—J. Deputy Davis D.
IX—Lancaster—John B. Warfel, R
X—Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.
XI—Lehigh and Carbon—Edwin Albright, D.
XII—Dauphin and Lebanon—J. G. Heilman, R.
XIII—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—Francis D. Collins, D.; G. H. Rowland, D.
XIV—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—Lafayette Finch, R.
XV—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan—T. Chalfant, D.
XVI—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—Butler B. Strang, R.
XVII—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union—Andrew H. Dill, D.
XVIII—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—William A. Wallace, D.
XIX—Cumberland and Franklin—Jas. M. Weakley, R.
XX—Adams and York—Wm. M'Sherry, D.
XXI—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset—J. A. Lemon, R.
XXII—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon—D. M. Crawford, D.; R. Bruce Petrikin, D.
XXIII—Allegheny—Jas. L. Graham, R.; Geo. H. Anderson, R.; Miles S. Humphreys, R.
XXIV—Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.
XXV—Fayette and Greene—W H Playford, D.
XXVI—Beaver, Butler and Washington—James S. Rutan, R.
XXVII—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest—D. M'Clay, R.
XXVIII—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—S. M'Kinley, R.
XXIX—Crawford—George B. Delamater, R.
XXX—Erie and Warren—G. H. Cutler, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	18
Democrats	11
Liberal Republican	1
Republican majority	3

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SESSION OF 1873.

The following is a complete list of the members elected to the general assembly, viz:

Philadelphia—1st District, Geo. Handy Smith, R.; 2d District, R. C. Tittermary, R.; 3d District, Samuel Sosephs, D.; 4th District, Wm. Elliot, R.; 5th District, J. Welsh, Ind.; 6th District, Charles A. Porter, R.; 7th District, J M'Cullough, R.; 8th District, Samuel Daniels, R.; 9th District, William H Nodges, R.; 10th District, Samuel D Dailey, D.; 11th District, J B Hanecock, R.; 12th District, J R Ash, R.; 13th District, Samuel D Stork, R.; 14th District, John Lamon, R.; 15th District, Adam Albright, R; 16th District, A D Leverig, R; 17th District, H Burns, R; 18th District, J Newell, R.

Adams—W S Hildebrand, D.

Allegheny—Pittsburgh, 1st District, H M'Cormick, R; 2d District, S J Wainright, R; J C Newman, R; Hyde K Samyle, R; J W Ballantine, R.

Armstrong—Philip K Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—S J Cross, R; W S Waldron, R; D M'Kee, R; J Allison, R.

Bedford and Fulton—J M Reynolds, D.

Berks—M M'Cullough, D; B E Dry, D; John A Conrad, D;

Blair—S R M'Cune, R.

Bradford—B S Darth, R; E R Meyer, R.

Bucks—Samuel Darrah, D; G E Hygeman, D.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Cameron, Elk and Jefferson—D P Baird, D.

Carbon and Monroe—Richard S Staples, D.

Centre—J H Orvis D.

Chester—Levi Prizer, R; E W Bailey, R.

Clarion and Forest J B Lawson, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Amos C Noyes, D; H W Petrikin, D.

Columbia—Charles B Brockway, D.

Crawford—F Bates, R; A. Oliver, R.

Cumberland—M Williams, D.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K Black, R; Isaac S Schminkey, R; Joseph Shuler, R.

Delaware—O P Ballard, R.

Erie—E H Wilcox, R; W W Brown R.

Fayette—Samuel H Smith, D.

Franklin—Thad. M. Mahon, R.

Greene—S. Hagan, D.

Huntingdon—Franklin H. Lane, R.

Indiana—D. Ramsey, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—G. Bates, D.

Lancaster—A. H. Mylan, R.; David K. Burkholder, R.; H. H. Tshudy R.

Lawrence—G W. M'Cracken, R.

Lebanon—W. Kauffman, R.

Lehigh—B. Housman, D.; R. Steckel, D.

Luzerne—E. P. Kisner, D.; Patrick Delacy, D.; Peter Quigley, D.; Koons, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Montgomery—G. E. Nyce, R.; Oliver G. Morris, D.

Northampton M. G. Stier, D.; R. C. Pyle, D.

Northumberland and Montour—J. Amerman, D.; A. T. DeWitt, D.

Pike, and Wayne J. Howard Beach, D.

Potter and M'Kean—C. S. Jones, R.

Schuylkill—T. Egan, D.; B. Kauffman, R.; Charles F. King, D.

Snyder and Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.

Somerset—J. R. M'Miller, R.

Susquehanna and wyoming—Martin Brunges, R.; H. M. Jouse, R.

Tioga—John I. Mitchell, R.

Venango—R. D. M'Creary, R.

Warren—William M. Shortt, R.

Westmoreland—John Latta, D.; A. Greenawalt, D.

York—G. W. Heges, D; D. M. Loucke, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	60
Democrats	39
Liberal Republican	1
Republican majority	20

New Advertisements.

JNO. P. DEAN,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

HARDWARE,

No. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

American, English, and German Cutlery; Spencer & Nicholson Files; Disston's Saws, and Boynton's Lightning Saws; Beatty's and Yerkes and Plumb's Hatchets; Eastern Manufactures and Pittsburgh Novelty Locks and Latches; Mann's, Lippincott's and Graff's Axes; Axes and Rowland's Shovels, Blacksmiths' Tools; Ohio Tool Co's Planes; Coil, Trace and other Chains; New London W. B. Globe, National and other Horse Mills; Fire Irons, Stands, Shovels and pokers; Pratt & Letchworth's Malleable Iron Clothes Wringers, and

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., October 30th, 1872

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

Space.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 square,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares,	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares,	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares,	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00
Auditors' notices per line, ten cents.
Quarterly Payments to be made Quarterly, except transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK.

Single Sheet Bills 25 copies or less.....$2 00
Each additional copies or less.....50
Fourth Sheet Bills 25 copies or less.....3 00
Each additional copies or less.....75
Half Sheet Bills 25 copies or less.....5 00
Each additional copies or less.....1 50
Whole Sheet Bills 25 copies or less.....8 00
Each additional copies or less.....2 00
Cards in Equity five pages or less.....15 00
Each additional page.....2 00
Cards, plain, one quire.....2 00
Each additional quire.....1 00
Other Job work at same rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains go East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning 9 19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 8.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.16 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, 3 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Salem Notice—Dr Keyser.....C
Salem Notice—Holloway's Pills.....C
Salem Notice—Straw & Morton.....C
Sheriff's Notice—Wade Wilson.....6:2w
Salem Notice—Magnolia Balm.....C
Salem Notices—Ind. Fcund Ass'n.....15
Entertainment—Eisner & Philips.....4-qlm
Chamberlain Institute.....1-qlm
Entertainment—Grin Bros. & Hill's Circus.....1:w
Legal Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.....7
Legal Notice—To Street Commissioners.....3
Legal Notice—A. Smith.....24
Advertisement—Iron World.....4-qlw

☞ New styles of Shawls just received at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester. oct30:2w

The amount of coal now awaiting shipment in the various pools of the Monongahela is the largest ever collected at one time. It is estimated that nearly twelve million bushels are loaded in boats and barges, the larger part of which is in the pools of the Mononghela. The amount which will be started out will depend entirely on the duration of the rise, which at present looks very promising.

☞ The best cook-stove in the market is the Jewett.

☞ Waterproof, finest quality in black, brown and fresh colors, selling at great bargains, Cashmere, at the Cheap Store of W. A. Smith, Rochester, Pa.

Free of Charge.—Call at Hugo Andressen's Beaver Drug Store, Beaver, Pa., and get a sample bottle Dr. A. Bostwick's German Syrup, *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. nov29:4w

☞ New hats, new plushes, new bonne a, just received at the Cheap Store of Will Smith, Rochester, Pa.

☞ The new parlor stove (Jubilee), a soft coal, is the best in use—saves fuel, saves repairs, reproduces an even heat and a beautiful fire without rolling ejection. Call at the sample room of the Beaver Falls Co-operative Foundry Association, Reeve's brick block, Main street, Beaver Falls.

An Apology.—We ran out of papers last week, and were very unwillingly compelled to send out quite a number of papers to our patrons. This was occasioned by our supply of paper from Pittsburgh reaching us in time. We trust a mishap of this character will not occur again.

☞ Ladies and gents' underwear selling very cheap at the Cheap Store of Will Smith, Rochester.

☞ "Reporters," go to Hibbard's, Rochester, and buy your hats, bonnets, feathers and flowers, and do so repeatedly. oct23-2w

The following is a correct list of the Electoral and Democratic electors for Pa. for President and Vice President of the United States—the friends of peace and reconciliation between the two sections of our country, are urged to compare their ticket with this ticket before depositing it in the box on the 5th of November:

Edgar Cowan	John Knecth
George W Skinner	Fredk W Gunster
Allen Marvin	David Lowenberg
Moses Fry	James McKnight
Chas S Miller	Henry Welsh
Thomas J Barger	Henry J Stahle
Ralph D Anderson	Robert W Christy
John Moffit	William F Logan
George R Berrell	Wm A Galbraith
Edward Nickleson	Fredk M Robinson
Isaiah B Houpt	John R Wilson
Samuel A Dyer	Philip H Stevenson
Jesse G Hawley	John T Hard
Hiram B Swarr	George W Miller
Bernard Reilly	

Go to Hibbard's Rochester, for good goods at low prices. oct23-2w

The Hog Crop of Illinois.—According to the State Auditor's report the number of hogs in Illinois on last June over six months old was 3,262,168 head while for the corresponding period in 1871 there were 2,938,749 head, or 353,416 head less than this year. Their valuation, however, for 1872 is $4,060,736, against $4,613,529. These figures show a decrease of $552,971, which would indicate that the older and more mature hogs have been sold pretty closely up in Illinois, the same as in other Western States.

☞ "Anything to beat Grant." But the low prices at Hibbard's (Rochester) for dry goods, notions, millinery, felt skirts, velveteens, &c., &c., beats anything. oct23-2w

Col. Alex. K. McClure in an interview states that the organization of the Liberal Republican party in this State is still kept up in every county and town, and a direct communication with all the chairmen of county committees is still maintained. It is intended to maintain a perfect organization of the party after the Presidential election and to call a State Convention of the Liberal Republican party for the purpose of nominating next year candidates for Judge of the Supreme court and State Treasurer. —*Philad'a Press.*

☞ If you want your hat or bonnet done over, or trimmed, go to the Cheap Store of Will Smith, Rochester, Pa.

"Simon says wiggle waggle" right into Hibbard's store (Rochester) and buy your goods and save money by doing so oct23,2w

Frightful Disease Among Horses.—The Canadian horse disease has broken out in New York and is raging frightfully in the western part of the State. In Rochester the street railway company have suspended. The livery stables and express companies have also suspended. There is hardly a horse to be seen on the streets, and not a farmer's team in sight thereabouts.

The disease is raging with great fervor among all the stables in western New York. It is a form of influenza, and is classed by veterinary authorities under three heads, viz: the catarrhal, rheumatic, and the gastro-eyresipelatous forms. The disease which has made such havoc in the stables of Buffalo, Niagara, and Rochester, is of a

CATRRHAL CHARACTER,

its first noticeable symptoms being a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, general languor, followed by a cough. In the early stages of the disease the membranes of the nose are pale, of a leaden color, while the eyes are reddish in appearance. The veterinaries also report some cases which whenever they appear prove fatal, as commencing with a chill succeeded by a feverish condition, manifested by heat of the mouth, membranes of the eyes and nose reddened; pulse frequent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened, and sometimes laborious. At this stage the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs inactive, and the discharge from the nose often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance.

THE DISEASE,

which has frequently appeared among horses in Europe, usually runs its course within ten days. There has been great devastation among the horses in Rochester and in Buffalo, owing to the improper treatment and an imperfect knowledge of the disease.

A steam bath has been put in operation, and it is claimed with good effect. Curiously enough, canal horses are not suffering, at least there are no cases in the barns in this city.

It struck Rochester about the first of last week, and it has spread with astonishing rapidity. It is supposed that seven-tenths of the horses in the city are more or less affected by this epidemic.

☞ Go to Hibbard's, Rochester, for good goods at low prices. oct23-2w

Chickens, eggs and butter taken in exchange for goods of all kinds, at at Hibbard's, Rochester. sept28tf

A FARM FOR A STORE.—A first-class Dry Goods and Grocery Store in a good location, near to the best markets in this county—now doing a good business—can be had for a good farm. Store and building valued at from $15,600 to $20,000. The best reasons given for wanting to exchange. Apply to, or addres Stevenson & Wittish, Beaver Falls, Pa. [jel2:tf

The Way They Marry at Alliance.—From last week's Alliance *Monitor*, we clip the following marriage notice:

FOREHOPE—MUMMERT—By Rev. W. K. Brown, A. M., in front of his residence on Mount Union Street, in a carriage, on Sabbath morning, October 19th, 1872, John Forehope and Elizabeth Mummert, all of this county.

☞ Go to Hibbard's, Rochester for good goods at low prices. oct23-2w

There is no risk in purchasing a Singer Sewing Machine, as thousands will testify to its being the best machine in the world! It has been subject to the severest tests, and to-day it stands in the opinion of all experienced sewing machine men unrivaled. The perfection of its construction gives it a decided advantage over all others.

The essential parts of a sewing machine are the mechanicism for making stitches, also for holding and feeding the cloth, and for the tension of the thread. In all these particulars the superiority of the Singer is readily acknowledged—the need is straight, and the motion of the needle bar is such as to form the loop in a manner least liable to miss stitches. Another peculiar feature in the Singer Sewing Machine is, that it *cannot* be put out of time or adjustment by use! Many who have been annoyed by their machines getting out of adjustment will appreciate this point of thoroughness of construction. R. STRAW & CO., General Agents, No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wanted—1000 bus. of Buckwheat at the Stone Mill, New Brighton, by Wade Wilson. oct30:2w

How to Take Life.—Take life like a man—take it by the forelock, by the shoulders, by the spine, by every limb and part. Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital, essential affair. Take it just as though you personally was born to the task of performing a merry part in it; as though the world had waited for your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and to achieve; to carry for h great and good schemes; to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be heart-sick fellow-traveler.

The fact is, life is underrated by a great majority of mankind. It is not made half as much of as should be the case. Where is the man or woman who accomplishes one tithe of what might be done? who cannot look back upon opportunities lost, plans unachieved, thoughts crushed, aspirations unfired, and all because of the lack of the necessary possible effort. If we knew better how to take and make the most of life it would be far greater than it is. Now and then a man stands back from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes; and yet it only illustrates what each may do if he takes hold of life with a purpose—by the head and shoulders. If a man but say he will, and follows up by the right effort, there is nothing in reason he may not expect to accomplish. There is no magic, no miracle, no secret to him who is brave in heart and determined in spirit.

Mysterious.—It is with deep regret that we announce the mysterious disappearance of Capt. C. W. McDaniel, of Canonsburg. On the 8th inst. Mr. McDaniel left home in company with Dr. Martin, to go east for the purpose of buying goods. They traveled together until they arrived at the P. R. R. depot in West Philadelphia next morning. Here they separated, Dr. Martin going into the city and Mr. McDaniel started for New-York, where he expected to meet a friend, Mr. Rea, and look around the city with him and return to Philadelphia on Wednesday night or during Thursday at the farthest, requesting Dr. Martin to engage a room for him at the hotel. He did not return to Philadelphia as expected, and up to this time no tidings can be had of him. It is feared that he has met with foul play. Mr. McDaniel is a highly respected citizen, his family are almost distracted by the terrible suspense, and it has cast a general gloom over the whole town. His afflicted family have our sincere sympathies, and we hope something may turn up to relieve the painful mystery that surrounds the affair.—*Wash'n Review.*

For the Beaver Argus.

After the Battle.—Now that the struggle in our county and State is over, we may be permitted to look over the ground. Never before had the Republican party such an opportunity to rebuke the dishonesty of corrupt officials and slate makers, and reward honest men, as in the past elections, and without injury to their party organization, or affect (except beneficial) on the Presidential canvass. By voting against such men as Hartranft, Allen and others, but polling the full party vote for Supreme Judge, Congressmen at Large, &c., they would not only have repudiated the actions of rings and slate makers, but have greatly strengthened the Radical party for the Presidential campaign, but particularly in future elections. The people would have seen that the party intended to defeat bad men, and only elect honest ones, and such a party would always be gaining strength. *Success* in the election of such candidates as part of the tickets were composed of, and by such means as were used in the past campaign, is *only temporary* to the party, and must eventually result in its complete demoralization, and destruction. But the managers were shrewd and cunning, and determined to carry their pet candiates through at all hazards.

There were a number of Republicans, who, though honestly opposed to a portion of the State and County ticket, were at the same time warm friends of Gen. Grant; these men were induced to vote the straight ticket, by being made to believe, that the success or defeat of Gen. Grant, depended on the result of the October election in Pennsylvania; and in this way Grant was used to help drag the heavy load through. These disaffected ones were instructed that a vote for Hartranft in October, was as good as two for Grant in November. So general was the belief amongst the better portion of the Radical party, that carrying such a load, (as part of the ticket was declared to be) would result in the defeat of the whole ticket, that an effort was made to have the obnoxious ones withdrawn; but the slate makers would not permit it, they were the chosen ones, *set up*, by the Cameron ring; and they must be elected, if the rest of the ticket should be sacrificed to effect it. They boasted that they could elect them, and that they could have any majority in Philadelphia that would be necessary to to do so, and by the registy of 52,000 more voters this year than in 1871, were prepared to make their boast good. Men in our borough who *want to be considered* as high toned, moral, gentlemen, (and have for two or three years past taken no active part in politics, unless to help defeat parts of the Legislative and Senatorial tickets, and all because, as they openly declared, the aspirants for those positions were neither honest nor fit for the positions), were this fall amongst the *most active* and persistent workers for the whole [straight] ticket, on which were some of the same men, whom these very gentlemen had so often openly, and publicly denounced. What salve was applied to cover up the deformities?

All kinds of ways and means were used in our borough to corrupt and influence men to vote for the ring ticket; even to threats of discharge to the working and dependent voter; and one honest German actually did lose his situation for daring to take time enough to "exercise the right of an American citizen" of voting as his conscience dictated. Is it not a burning shame, that such things can be in a free country, and what a small soul such a man can have, that would stoop to so petty a tyranny. But in spite of all such means, [and of the fact that this is the residence of the Chairman of the "*Radical*" County Committee, the selection of whom as Chairman, was one of Boss Quay's shrewdest strokes of *policy*], Rochester borough did nobly, as the vote shows, for instance: the straight Republican majority on Congressman at large, was 68; on Governor, only 61; and on State Senator, only 7. The Legislative candidate, Mr. Cross, ran considerably ahead of his ticket (as it was expected he would do), being a resident of our borough, and an active business man, and of course had personal friends in both parties. You will find by referring to the returns of 1869, on State Senator, that in a vote of about 318, Rutan received 9 majority; this year in a poll of 430, *he only has 7*, and this time certain gentlemen worked hard for him, [and the straight ticket, that in 1869 opposed him on the grounds that he was neither honest nor competent.

But what I started out to say, is, that it is so hard for me to understand how *certain persons, wanting* to be considered consistent, high toned, moral gentlemen, reconcile it with their consciences to vote, and work, for candidates this time, whom they have been opposing for at least the past three years, and have repeatedly denounced openly, and publicly, as dishonest and unfit, when there was such a splendid opportunity of rebuking the very dishonesty the gentlemen were continually declaring against, without injury to the others on the tickets. Recollect, Mr. Editor, these gentlemen are not *Liberals*, but Republicans who have been *preaching* morality and honesty in politics and candidates, and profess to disapprove of anything in the shape of political trickery, rings, &c. Hereafter at least, they will be better understood and properly appreciated.

Let us hear no more from such professors of political honesty. It is too thin for these gentlemen to say that the scratching of one, two or three on the tickets would have defeated Grant, or had any effect on the general result, as they know better; such arguments were not intended for these kind of voters. Then what has caused these gentlemen to so suddenly change their base, and come to regard as honest, capable and deserving, these men whom they have regarded as otherwise for years past?

Of course these gentlemen could not possibly have been influenced by petty office, or promise of ring favors, and support in the future, for promotion. They at least should be above suspicion of receiving favors, or promises from the "Beaver ring", as the said ring has had heretofore no greater enemies or heartier haters than these same gentlemen. What magical influence then, has been used on the high toned gentlemen and pinks of political honesty, by Boss Quay to effect this "*Radical*" change? Mr. editor can you explain the mystery?

We are waiting over here to see what course the Chairman of the "*Radical*" County Committee will pursue as regards the Beaver Falls ballot box stuffers. He certainly has a chance to gain popularity amongst the honest portion of the community, by taking an independent and fearless course, by fully exposing the rascality, and putting it upon the shoulders of those who concocted it. Will he court the favors of the slate makers, or the good people at large? Mr. S. being one of our own citizens, we want to hear from him.

ROCHESTER.

Bottles full of Beauty.—Ladies, if you would have beauty by the bottle-full, all you have to do is to purchase *Hagan's Magnolia Balm*. That peerless beautifier of the complexion not only heightens natural charms, but renders even the plainest countenance exceedingly attractive. It recalls to the pallid cheek the rosy tinge of health removes pimples, blotches, roughness, sallowness and other blemishes, and imparts to the skin a most delicate fairness and softness. It smooths the furrows caused by time, or care, and gives face, neck and arms the plump and engaging appearance of youthful beauty. All this is accomplished by the most natural means, viz: by gently and naturally stimulating the circulation in the capillary blood vessels. Besides being the most effectual aid to beauty known to modern science.

Watch A Wait.—The people of Beaver county were terribly stirred up the day before the recent election relative to an attempted fraud on the ballot-box at Beaver Falls. In the excitement statements and counter-statements, affidavits and counter-affidavits were made by different parties who were supposed to be in possession of all the facts connected with that worse than Satanic scheme. The Clerk of Court, being the only *official* connected with the matter, was appealed to relative to the appointment of James M. Allen, *alias* "Specks" as a return Inspector for Beaver Falls has made two statements which we publish below. In these statements it will be seen that *before the election*, he *virtually* denied that such a man as Allen had ever been appointed by him, while in the statement *after the election* he gives what he alleges to be all the facts in connection with that infamous appointment:

HART'S STATEMENT BEFORE THE ELECTION.	HART'S STATEMENT AFTER THE ELECTION.
I hereby certify this was the only petition [reference is here made to a petition signed by 15 or 20 citizens of Beaver Falls, asking the appointment of C. Moulter and George W. Nelson] ever presented to me for the appointment of Return Inspectors for the Borough of Beaver Falls, and that I made the appointment of George W. Nelson on said petition; and further, H. C. Patterson nor J. L. B. Dawson never petitioned or asked me to appoint any other man after I had concluded to appoint one man from each party.	*To the Hon. B. B. Chamberlin and others.* GENTLEMEN: In reply to your communication of Oct. 12th, 1872, addressed to me, I have to say that on the 12th day of September, 1872, a petition for the appointment of return inspectors of election for the borough of Beaver Falls, was filed in my office, signed by several citizens of said borough, and asking the appointment of George W. Nelson and Christian Moulter (both republicans) as such inspectors; I said I thought there ought to be one man from each party, and that I would appoint, but that I would see about the matter. Some time after this, I met J. L. B. Dawson and H. C. Patterson, at which time they asked me what I had done about the appointment of additional election officers for the borough of Beaver Falls. I said I had not concluded; they then gave as a reason for asking the appointment of two republicans, that with the full republican vote out, they could elect three out of the four inspectors to elect, and they were entitled to as many by appointment as they could elect by ballot. I told them I would not be in a hurry making the appointment, and that if I appointed one from each party, they could suggest one and the Democrats the other. About ten days or two weeks before the election, I asked the advice of J. S. Rutan, who passed the law, what I should do, and he advised me to appoint one man from each party; I said to him, you tell Dawson and Patterson what you think about this matter, for I thought it my duty to appoint one Republican and one Democrat, and I did not want to offend them. This he promised to do if he saw them. The next day he told me he had seen Dawson in Beaver, and had insisted upon the appointment of one man from each party; that Dawson had told him to have me without the appointment until he consulted Patterson and others.

The next day he (Mr. Rutan) handed me a note addressed to him which was, as near as I can recollect, as follows:

"HON. J. S. RUTAN,

Dear Sir:—Have James M. Allen and Ira Ransom, Sr. appointed return inspectors for Beaver Falls borough. Signed—J. L. B. D."

I asked Mr. Rutan who Allen was. He replied he did not know; that he knew Ransom; who was the leading Democrat of Beaver Falls. Which note I carried in my pocket or left in my table drawer until the evening of Oct. 3d, 1872, when I wrote out the certificate appointing Ira Ransom, Sr. (Democrat.) I then started to the Post-office, and met J. L. B. Dawson and H. C. Patterson on the pavement in front of the Court House, when one of them asked me if I had made the appointment of election officers for Beaver Falls. I told him I had. He then said, "Give me the certificate for our man." I said the certificate was not made out, but if they would wait a few minutes I would write one out for them, which they agreed to do if it did not take me too long. I then went to my office and wrote out a certificate for James M. Allen and gave it to Mr. Dawson, and my impression is that he did not read it but put it into his pocket and started home, as it was then late in the evening; and I presume L. B. Daugherty, Esq., Chairman of Democratic County Committee, knows Allen's certificate, for he was standing looking on the paper while I wrote part of it. Mr. J. M. Phillis (Democrat) was also standing near me, but can't say that he seen what I was writing. That same evening, before I had retired, I was informed I had appointed the wrong man for return inspector *for the* borough of Beaver Falls. "Why," I said, "I had appointed *the man* they requested me to." My informant said he knew nothing about that all he knew was they wanted the appointment I had made revoked, and George W. Nelson—the man named in their petition to Court appointed. I said, "All right, I will make the change now;" and the next morning I went to my office and wrote out out his certificate, which certificate I took to Beaver Falls on same day which it was issued.

And in conclusion I will say that I made the appointment of James M. Allen in good faith, supposing he was a *bona fide* citizen of said borough, and I revoked the appointment with no other idea than that a mistake had been made.

JOHN C. HART,
Clerk of Courts.

Candor and truthfulness such as we see here exhibited is well calculated to inspire the people of the county with confidence(?) that their official records are in safe hands. It seems to us that a little "impeaching" would do Mr. Harta vast amount of good at the present time.

For the Beaver Argus.

A TEMPERANCE SONG.

BY REV. JOHN H. AUGHEY.

Tune—"How tedious and tasteless the hours."

I once had a master whose name—
Recorded in regions below—
Is Bacchus, the god who sent rum
Which brought to my soul direst wo.

He robbed me of all I possessed
Of money, of health and of time,
Of friends; and drove peace from my breast;
And sadness and sorrow were mine.

The clouds of despair did come down,
And settled around my dark heart;
The wife of my bosom—for ever—
In anguish—was called to depart.

My children deserted their home—
Of wretchedness, want, and despair;
Forsaken by God and by MAN,
I cast off all hope, and all fear.

The name of my God I blasphemed;
That holy, adorable name;
I sought out the low haunts of sin,
Was pleased with pollution and shame.

I strove to deliver my soul
From Bacchus, and all his vile crew;
But he who abandon's the bowl,
Will find it not easy to do.

I called upon God for his aid;
He heard, and He answered my plea;
From Him my deliverance came;
And now, by His grace, I am free.

The demon no longer exists
O'er me, as his vile dupe and his slave;
My prospects are brightening, now;
I am borne on prosperity's wave.

Lord Jesus! 'twas Thou didst me save!
I love Thee for what Thou hast done;
All drunkards, I pray Thee reclaim,
For refuge, to Thee bid them come.

Oh! chain the vile Demon below,
And banish his name from the earth;
Then sadness, and sorrow, and wo,
Will fly to the place of their birth.

Beaver, Oct. 29, 1872.

For the Beaver Argus.

Self Condemned.—Our amiable Clerk of Courts, John C. Hart, in his reply to the queries propounded to him by the bar of Beaver county, published in the last ARGUS, has placed himself in rather an unenviable position—unless he deems a clique, or party saved, is sufficient reward for a *character* for probity or astuteness sacrificed.

Mr. Hart's statements, as to the facts given in it, are doubtless true; but if it is a *fact* and *frank* answer to the questions propounded, how does *he* stand in relation to the alleged attempt at fraud on the ballot-box at Beaver Falls.

Does not that statement of John C. Hart convict himself alone? Does it convict any one else, even as accessory thereto?

First, A petition is presented to him signed by leading citizens of Beaver Falls, asking for the appointment of two Republicans. To this he says, "I thought there ought to be one man from each party appointed, but would see about the matter;" here the spirit of fair dealing asserted itself, and resisted even the masterly logic of H. C. Patterson and J. L. B. Dawson; but unwilling to trust to his own judgment, he consulted with J. S. Rutan, who passed the law; Rutan advised him to appoint one from each party. The next day Mr. Rutan handed him a note, which was addressed to Hon. J. S. Rutan, asking him (Rutan) to have James M. Allen and Ira Ransom, Sr., appointed Return Inspectors for Beaver Falls borough, signed J. L. B. D. He says, "I asked Rutan who Allen was, he said he did not know, but knew Ransom (of course it could not be expected that the Senator would have any knowledge of a Philadelphia repeater and ballot-box stuffer) though some persons hereabouts (auspicious, evil minded, doubtless) thought the appointment of Allen was made on the recommendation, perhaps urgent solicitation of the Honorable gentleman, but he stands acquitted by one who ought to know, who does know, by one in authority."

Second, On the third of October, Mr. Hart writes out the certificate for Ransom, and the same day Dawson and Patterson, or one of them, asks for the certificate for "our man." It was not written; Mr. Hart sits down at his desk, and writes a certificate, he does not ask who their man is, they do not ask him who he has named in it, one of them takes the certificate for Allen, puts it in his pocket without reading, takes it away with him, and some time during the night, some person, who we know not, tells him that he appointed the wrong man. "Why," I said, "I had appointed the man they requested me to." Now who had requested him to? He could not mean J. L. B. D., because those initials stand for the name of but one person, and he says, "They requested me." It could not be Dawson & Patterson, because Hart does not say they mentioned Allen's name in any of their interviews and beside Dawson and Patterson make affidavit that they did not recommend Allen. It was not the citizens on the petition, for they named other persons.—Will Mr Hart explain what two or more persons he alludes to when he says: "I appointed the man *they* requested me to?"

But, let us suppose that Mr. Hart meant *he* when he said *they*, how does the case stand upon his *full and frank answer?* It is thus: That he, John C. Hart, clothed with the power to appoint return inspectors for Beaver Falls, appointed for inspector a man—a stranger to himself—about whom he made no inquiry except to Rutan, to whom he was also a stranger: who was named by no one, who was recommended by no one, except in the note signed "J. L. B. D.," (which did not have even "P. M.," which stands for Postmaster to it); and this in the face of the fact that a petition of citizens was before him asking for the appointment of a different person!

Does not Mr. Hart, on his own *full and frank* answer, stand alone, self-condemned and self-convicted of the bold attempt against the purity of the ballot-box at Beaver Falls? Unless, indeed, we include "J. L. B. D," whoever that may be, as an accomplice.

"But," says Mr Hart, "I made the appointment of James M. Allen in good faith," supposing he was *bona fide* a citizen of said borough. What right had Mr. Hart to suppose that Allen was a citizen of Beaver Falls? No one told him so. His supposition was not founded on any knowledge he possessed himself, and it was his duty to *know* who he was about to appoint, and if he did not know, to make inquiries of citizens of Beaver Falls. Why, we may ask, did he not inquire of *H. C. Patterson*, or *J. L. Dawson*, who and what Allen was? They would doubtless have told him whether or not he was a bona fide citizen of Beaver Falls, and would also have vouched for his character for honesty—a good trait to have in a return inspector.

Although it appears conclusively from Mr. Hart's *answer* that he alone is guilty, yet we are loth to believe it; but think with many citizens that there are others behind the scenes who are more culpable than he; who in fact are the really guilty parties—that Mr. Hart has made more of a mistake than in appointing *the wrong man*—that his greatest offense has been that he has not made a full and frank answer to the questions propounded to him; and under the influence of crafty men he has affixed his name to a statement which if it is the truth, and the whole truth, stamps J. C. Hart as one of the deepest rogues of the day.

It is not meant, however, by anything that has been said to accuse Mr. Hart of being either *deep* or a rogue; his answer will acquit him of the first charge, and his past life acquits him of the latter: but it is suggested to Mr. Hart that it is not yet too late to make a full and frank answer. Let the curtain be raised, so that the people may behold the "honorable men" who were engaged in this nefarious business. M.

☞ 1000 more pairs of those cheap underwear and socks at S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

OAKLAND GROVE, BEAVER CO., PA., NEW BRIGHTON, Oct. 26, 1872.

COL. J. WEYAND, *Editor "Beaver Argus," and to the honest citizens of Beaver county*, GREETING:

If I write anything improper, pardon it, as it will be unintentional. If the good people of this county and Senatorial district have grown weary of reading *facts as to the manner in which they* have been swindled and defrauded of their rights, it is only necessary that a respectable portion of them should indicate it; but this desire will not be regarded if made by the brass-collar slaves who vote for frauds with their eyes shut—who swallow the falsehoods of J. S. Rutan, or walk up to pollute the ballot-box at the bidding of M. S. Quay. The one would forswear himself, even if personal security were pendent upon his oath, for selfish ends; and the other would sell your franchises, in order to aid the ring to which he is attached, in plundering the State Treasury. At the request of such men I shall not cease to sound the notes of alarm, nor falter in holding up to public scorn the unhallowed, fraudulent and unlawful means by which they accomplish their ends.

It is known to the citizens of Beaver county that I am neither a learned nor a professional writer. I never claimed to be such. The slaves of the treasury ring are untiring in their efforts to create the impression that I cannot even spell correctly—that I am ungrammatical and illiterate. All this I acknowledge. But I *can*, I *do*, and I *will* both write and speak the truth whenever I have reasonable grounds for believing that the rights of my fellow-citizens have been or are about to be joopardized by such rascally intrigues and unscrupulous frauds as have been perpetrated upon them by the cohorts of the treasury ring; and I do not think I shall repair to the penitentiary for pardoned convicts to support my character for integrity and veracity. I am perhaps the only one in Beaver county, cognizant of the fact that the man who owns and runs the whole working machinery of the republican party in this State is both a thief and a scoundrel, who dare publish it boldly to the world. My duty to the public requiring that I should do so. My conscience will not acquit me unless I do what I conceive to be my whole duty. The fiste who edits a paper in New-Brighton, who says I do not write these letters, is invited to sit at my desk (where he has sat cringing and whining for favors) and look on while I draw a pen-sketch of a portion of his history; he will then be able to comprehend my meaning if he does not endorse my grammar. It is *the truth*, and not the style of its utterance, which hurts you, as well as all your co-workers in the warfare against the purity of the ballot-box, the safety of the public funds, and the liberties of the people.

The entire working element of the republican party in this State is, to-day, controlled by that old villain Simon Cameron, who was dismissed from the head of the War Department by the lamented Lincoln for fraud, and was branded as a public plunderer by the Congress of the United States in a solemn resolution, which stands recorded in its journals unexpunged to this hour. This old sinner, who was made Chairman of Foreign relations, not on account of eminent statesmanship (for he has no ability in that way) but for his peculiar aptness in chicanery and peculation. It was not because the President was misled at Sumner for his opposition to his pet San Domingo scheme, but because Cameron had convinced his highness that some few million dollars might be filched from the settlement of the Alabama claims, which secured him the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign relations. Well, to this old political plunderer belongs M. S. Quay; and to Quay belongs your soldier-boy Senator who gave away his large *woolen shawl* for a bottle of *hospital stores!* at least, so he informed his mother. These are the kind of men who are at the head and front of the republican party in this State and county, who lead you and make dupes and tools of you for their own selfish ends. To show you that Beaver county is not alone in her grievances from the machinations of these ring-men against the purity of the ballot-box, I refer you to the following paragraph from a Lancaster paper, *premising that the Muhlenberg referred to* is a nephew of Simon Cameron:

"On the 14th inst. a complaint was made before Alderman Arnwey of Lancaster, by Reinhart Keller, Election Judge of the Eighth ward of Lancaster, against Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, for offering said election judge two hundred dollars to stuff the ballot-box to reduce Buckalew's majority to one hundred in said ward. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Muhlenberg, and that person subsequently gave bail for his appearance at court to answer to the charge preferred against him."

Well, the ring papers say Simon Cameron is to be re-elected to the U. S. Senate. This must be a mistake, because Rutan declared recently that he was not to be a candidate; and Rutan can't lie. He also said that little blackleg gambler, Mackey, would not be a candidate for re-election as State Treasurer; yet, last week, he was in consultation with his friends to promote his re-election; notwithstanding Mackey's friends assured me he was "out of the woods" in regard to that little check of $160,000 which lays in the State Treasury vault as cash, having won more than that amount in betting on his friend Hartranft. Is this the character of the man you wish placed in charge of the public funds? Suppose Buckalew had been elected, where would Mr. Mackey have been? Cameron is for Mackey's re-election; Rutan is for him. Well, you who wear the brass-collar say, "All right, we don't pay the taxes; what do we care, so we get the offices and pilfer the public funds?"

Mr. Editor, a little bush-whacking editor, called Hays, publishes a paper of clippings in New-Brighton. He was introduced to me by the valued, lamented and much esteemed Christopher O'Rourke. In his last issue he attempts a sort of an editorial comment on my statement in the last ARGUS, of the vote of Pulaski township. *No regrets, the truth is there* published. Fifty dollars are still ready to be paid to any man of good character who will fill the requirements contained in my challenge made in the ARGUS. I will just remind the little sleeper, that, while he is in search of his lost *pistol*, he should not overlook the fact that Mr. O'Rourke—whom he treated scandulously mean—headed the subscription of *charity* (I was second on the list) to enable him to start his paper, after the conflagration of his former printing office, out of which he saved nothing but a roll of new carpet which was in the back-room; and upon which (the printing office) he collected an insurance of $3,000 from a New-York Company; although the material destroyed was not worth over $1,000 at the outside. He got this insurance money by the assistance of Old Simon Cameron. How was that for smart? More in store for such Johnson copperheads as you, Hays.

I refer the reader to the following gentlemen, who will bear witness that from my first vote in Pulsaki township I was about the only republican who furnished money to pay the taxes of, and vehicles to bring to the polls the poor, aged, feeble, sick and crippled voters to sustain the men and measures of our government in its trials with treason: Oliver Howlett, (many a one he has brought in my conveyance (and paid their taxes with money received from me), Ephraim Smith, esq. and his two sons, Wm. Levi, Thomas and Henry Fish, Thos. Ferguson, esq., Henry Phillis, Elwood Thomas and his two sons, and the balance of the republican voters of the township. Not one cent of the money thus spent, was obtained through the corrupt barter of public interests, or the sale of the interests, wishes and desires of my neighbors and fellow-citizens, as has been done by the leaders of those who voted for J. S. Rutan, M. S. Quay & Co. Not one farthing did I ever receive from any treasury corruption fund, State or county committee. Now let the little opium-eater come out and challenge me to name the price paid him for serving the ring, and I will let him have it plain "d'ye moind." He challenges charges to be made in the attempted fraud on the ballot-box of Beaver Falls. He must have been sleeping on that pillow where he left his little shooting-iron, while other people were reading those charges. That matter is in the hands of members of the bar, (who have already forced a response from the Clerk of the Court, who with-holds a portion of the truth), who will ventilate that matter, I trust, fully, let the consequences effect whom they may. I say Mr. Hart's answer to the queries propounded by the members of the Beaver Co. bar, is our insult, because it clearly evades the *whole* truth. A witness who with-holds *half* the truth, is as guilty as one who tells an untruth.

W. W. IRWIN.

Mr. John Biggins, of Clinton Station, Beaver county, was seriously injured, on Friday last, by a premature explosion in the mines of Scott & Co. the extent of his injuries is not known, but he will probably lose one eye.

Wanted.—1000 bushels of buckwheat at the Stone Mills, New-Brighton, by Wade Wilson.

Postponed.—In consequence of unfavorable weather, the second and third days of the first annual meeting of the Beaver Driving Association have been postponed until Wednesday (to-day) and Thursday of this week. The following horses are entered:

Wednesday Oct. 30—Purse No. 4—Premium $300. For all horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes. W Fletcher names b. s. Major Scott; Sam'l Magaw names b. m. Keystone Girl; Moore Floyd names b. g. George; W Crawford names s. m. Nelly; J Power names b. s. Mazeppa, O Peck names b. m. Dolly Varden.

Purse No. 5.—Premium $400.00. Free for all pacing horses. David Magaw names r. g. Gipsey Roan; Mr. Luce names g. g. Dan Voorhees; W Crawford names b. g. Hurry; H D Miller names b. m. Nancy; B M Ewing names r. g Copper Bottom.

Thursday Oct. 31st—Purse No 6—Premium $450.—Free for all trotting horses. O P Shaffer names b. g. Ohio Boy; A R Barnett names Dandy; D Clarke names Kate Campbell; Samuel Keys names r. g. Slow Go; Weir & Brown name b. s. Captain.

A pacing race, to saddle, between "Copper Bottom," "Gipsey Roan" and others is in contemplation, which will probably come off on the last day (Thursday) after the Trotting race is concluded.

☞ For the Baker cooking stove, and the latest novelties in house-furnishing goods, go to the sales room of the Beaver Falls Co-operative Foundry Association, Reeve's Brick Block,

COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON Co., PA, Oct. 19th '72.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS:—The ring jobbers of this county, of which we have a full representation, were never so busy and untiring in their efforts to elect their candidates, as they were during the late contest. They really worked as though their all, was at stake, (and perhaps it was) and as for the very life of their souls; and to facilitate their labors of love to the dear people over whom they appear to exercise a special guardianship, were attended in their missionary tours through the county, and especially on the election day, by their hoodlums, toadies, dupes, hirelings, understrappers and bummers, all feverish—on the war path keeping a sharp lookout for rebels.—The liberals of the county, we believe, stood their ground and voted the reform ticket throughout; but it is creditably said that many democrats were tampered with, and yielding to the temptation, wheeled about face. To this and the alleged action Mr. Buckalew took once on the miners screen bill, brought about a revolution in the vote of Carrol township, in the coal region of this county; but it is believed the great change in the vote of this township, was vastly more attributable to the liberal flow of money than the miner's screen bill or anything else.

Here some two or three leading democrats who had up to some ten days before the election been loud in their denunciation of the republican party and its gang of public fleecers, came to the polls, not to work and wrangle with their neighbors for the success of the democratic ticket, but to see that the squads of democrat chattles they headed and brought with them to the polls were all provided with republican tickets and safely handed in at the window.—This disgraceful business you are aware appears to have been extensively and successfully practiced throughout the chattle districts of the whole State; and now the Simon Cameron ring has again triumphed, and we are for three years more to be ruled and disgraced, and the morals of our citizens are still more and more to be corrupted by an unscrupulous set of demagogues and public money gamblers and money exchangers. The ringsters and their satellites here assuming the hypothesis that no party of men or coalition have clearly a right to oppose them and their adherents and tools in their cant for power and public plunder—crow and flaunt their victory obtained by fraud, lies and money, in the face of their opponents.

The reform press has faithfully and fully done its duty in exposing the frauds and public filchings of the ring and their now successful candidates for high places of trust and power in our State Government. The very best men of the republican party have spoken out in unmistakable tones as to the corruption and designs of the ring with which the republican State ticket was identified; yet the republicans went the ticket blind.

Now as long as the ring masters have complete control of the colored vote of the State, and as long as a very large proportion of the Republican party would as soon, if not rather vote for public gamblers than honest men for office, and as long as the more moral and religious of the party allow themselves to be bound in fetters of unbelief as to the wily stratagems and doings of our ring money jobbers, and can be aroused and brought to the rescue upon the signal of the jobbers' war bugle in every important campaign, and as long as the Camerons can furnish ready cash to buy up Democratic chattles to meet any contingencies which may arise in the lack of votes at our elections, the money changers will continue to revel at one State capital, and their tables remain unoverturned.

REFORMER.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13, 1872.

DEAR JIM:—Let me heartily congratulate you though you may consider me premature on the new lease of office rest assured the ides of November will confirm it, though I suppose the starving expectants that we had to promise yours and others of fruitful places to secure their votes and support, for their names are legion, will clamour lustily for a time. Yet if we cannot reconcile them, they dare not go back on us. The fear of sorehead and traitor which they so heartily joined us in making sedditions, will deter them. They little dreamed that this two edged sword would so effectually cut off their retreat. They must bow to the powers that be, and be *mum*. Thanks to the strategy of our incomparable programme, and its unwaverig supporters, we have got things our own way. The traitor Republicans and Democrats will not be able to place Stumpy Row like a big bully in the *State Safe*. Our raid bill, and all the other enterprizes are safe. The little Colonel's *twenty per cent.* for putting it through will make a nice pile for him, but he well deserves it; he played his hand well. It is almost incredible when a person thinks of it, and hard to conceive how perfect ly our plans united and harmonize l the whiskey ring and the priesthood. I think to the Colonel belongs the especial credit of that dodge for none but the son of a priest could have known the power of making presents, and from $5 to $50 donations, accompanied with flattering commendations of their superior preaching talents, and greatness of their calling; and I tell you it is more potent and cheaper than all the rum rings; for they can lead the masses of their superstitious dupes, and the more intelligent that cannot be led are easily nutralized. But, generally speaking in the rum body the last that treats gets the vote. It was amusing, and at the same time disgusting to see the long-faced hypocrits jump at the bait almost unanimously (except a few of those bigoted U. Ps.) I must confess I was at one time a little fearful that the so-called liberals or supposed disaffected part of our party in their support of Buckalew would cause our defeat, but the result proves as you predicted, with but faw exceptions, when it comes to the polls our men can neither be coaxed, hoaxed, driven or bribed to support our old arch enemy, consequently they went back, as usual, on the mean, low, dirty, demoralized, and now again defeated party, that would hurl us from power if they could; but we can defy them. That infernal dutch Raster, (*or Rooster he ought to be called*) came very near letting the fat into the fire in his reply to Miller, he came near taking all the sugar coating off the 16th resolution of the Philadelphia platform, none but the temperance fanatics dare attack it. The Greeleyites well know it, they assailed it, it would drive the entire liberal German element over into our ranks. Perhaps it is as well that the question has been opened as the indorsing of it so clearly will warrant our party in giving that large and respectable foreign element that protection they demand in their innocent social amusements, and what day more suitable than *Sunday* for persons confined closely to their various callings in factories, shops, offices, etc.; and the fact is our party must accede to their demands or we cannot retain their political support, the puritanical blue laws to the contrary notwithstanding. You know I have always contended that if you took away the clergys' fat and easy living, the devil might take the pack. And the manner in which they were induced to sustain Hartranft and Allen in the face of such damaging and stubborn facts confirms me. I could not think it possible at one time that we could carry such a load, but the appliances, with expert counting, done the work successfully. I have sometimes feared, and feel a little uneasy now, that we have played the game a little too strong, we should not have made the majority quite so large, but they were the very men for the times, none else would have suited us so well.

Give my best regards to the Col., tell him we must go our whole pile on the Santa Domingo enterprise. There is no doubt now of Grant's election, and we know he will annex San Domingo, and these hundreds of millions of bonds and claims will be assumed by our government; and they will at once become par, and our ring will be able to purchase them at a very low figure, say 5 or 10 cents on the dollar. Then the rich contracts, speculations in new cities, sites for custom houses, light houses, post office buildings, coal shipping depots, etc., etc.; with navy yards, arsenals, etc., we can and will have a glorious reward for our labors, reaping a rich harvest, while the infamous, traitorous liberals and democrats will have to shiver in the cold disagreeable climate away up Salt river, where we are bound forever to keep them, even if it be at the expense of thousands.

Yours in the interest of the ring No 1.

TOM THE "BIG INJUN."

P. S. Our true pohcy now will be to divide the liberals and democrats by raising the cry all over the State that the liberals went back on Buckalew, and thereby allay all suspicion in reffernce to our ever faithful whisky democrats, and our watchword be "addition, division and silence."

TOM.

NAME THEM.

The democratic and anti-ring newspapers of Philadelphia concur in declaring that the result of the election is largely due to the corruption, villainy and deliberate treachery of certain prominent democratic politicians of that city. In an interview with a reporter, Colonel McClure, whose opportunities of observation and accurate information are ample, strongly intimates the same thing. But thus far no names have been given to the public. It is high time that the democrats and liberals of Pennsylvania should learn who are their betrayers. There is no necessity for longer silence on the part of those who are capable of giving information on the subject. When these men are exposed their power of betraying the democratic organization, while they deeply disgrace it, will be utterly destroyed. As a reason for silence, it may be said that some of these men occupy no public positions, while others are merely ruffians of local notoriety who resort to repeating and ballot stuffing as a regular trade and with whom the courts of justice alone can effectually deal. While this is quite true, there are others yet who do not come within these categories.

That Samuel Josephs, member-elect from the third district of Philadelphia was an active participant in the recent outrages upon the democracy of Pennsylvania, there is not the slightest reason to doubt. His name is already too redolent of political infamy and corruption to occasion the least surprise at its mention in this connection. For years he has come up annully as a representative from Philadelphia to traffic in corrupt legislation, and to dishonor the party to which he owes nominal allegiance. The returns of the Fourth ward, which constitutes the major part of his district, gives Josephs 2,781 to 557 for Joseph Megary, the reform candidate—a majority of 3,227 for Josephs, which faintly shows the high appreciation in which he is held by his constituents. In this same ward the vote for governor is as follows: Buckalew 2,022; Hartranft 1,226; majority for Buckalew, 796! That Mr. Buckalew received a majority at all is due to the mere fear of overdoing the job by the ruffianly conspirators.

In order that the work might be most effectually accomplished Josephs was placed on both tickets. He became the ring republican candidate as well as the regular democratic candidate. Thus the repeating could go on in the interest of Hartranft and the ring without the slightest degree endangering the election of Josephs. For this service he and his associates connived at and assisted in the fraud on the democratic party. The transaction is perfectly transparent in its infamy. Mr. Buckalew was the dread of the rounders and repeaters, of the pardon brokers, and of all those who live by corruption and villainy in legislation and politics. His defeat was to be accomplished at any cost, in order that crime might thrive.

Mr. Josephs having become the choice of the republican ring for the legislature, it is to be presumed that he will not trouble the democratic caucus in the house next winter, and impudently seek for another time a nomination for speaker. At any rate we have performed a duty in giving the democracy timely warning. We know well that we do not assume a light risk in denouncing this corrupt trickster to the democratic party of Pennsylvania. The ring are triumphant in the state to-day. They may revel in outrage, and when a partisan appeal is made in behalf of a ruffian there are courts to shield, an executive to pardon, and a political combination powerful to protect. This Josephs conspiracy exposes the depths of iniquity to which they have descended in their desperate struggle to preserve their political ascendancy over the people of Pennsylvania. We have discharged a simple duty in denouncing it.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Tax Collectors' Receipts, &c., for Sale.—We have just printed and have for sale, a lot of blank tax receipts, such as are given by borough and township collectors. We have also on hand, deeds, mortgages, executions, warrants, subpœnas, summons, bonds, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the usual rates. tf

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to elections of the Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate—

1. The office to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, John Grebing, High Sheriff of the county of Beaver, do hereby make known, and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Beaver, that

ON THE 1st TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, (being the fifth day of the month), a general election will be held at the several election districts for the purpose of electing Two Senatorial Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Twenty-Four Persons as [district] Representative Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Three Persons as Representative Electors-at-large for President and Vice President of the United States.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The electors of Borough township will meet at the brick school house in the borough of Vanport.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet in the Town Hall in Bridgewater.

The electors of Phillipsburg district will meet at the public brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Moon township will meet at the house formerly occupied by Amariah Hendrickson—now John D. Elliot.

The electors of Hopewell township will meet at the school house in the village of Scottsville, in said township.

The electors of Independence township will meet at the house of Alexander Thompson, dec'd in said township.

The electors of Raccoon township will meet at the house of David Ewing in said township.

The electors of Frankfort district will meet at the house of George Dungan, in Frankfort.

The electors of McGuire's district will meet at the house of John Potter, in the village of Hanover.

The electors of Greene township will meet at the house of Elijah Niswanger, in Hookstown.

The electors of Ohio township will meet at the house now occupied by Jamison Elliot, in said township.

The electors of Brighton township (not embraced in Industry district,) will meet at the school house, near Ritchey Smith's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Fallston will meet at the Academy in Fallston.

The electors of Patterson township will meet at the school-house, in said township.

The electors of Chippewa township will meet at the house of Azariah Inman, in said township.

The electors of South Beaver township will meet at the house of John Howe, in said township.

The electors of Darlington township will meet at the Academy in Darlington.

The electors of Big Beaver township will meet at the house of William Miller, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township will meet at the house of Mark R Clark, in said township.

The electors of North Sewickly township will meet at the house of Nathan Hazen, on land formerly of Benj. Chew.

The electors of Pulaski township will meet at Daugherty's school house, No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Marion township will meet at the house of George Hartzell, jr., in said township.

The electors of the upper, or north ward, in the borough of New Brighton will meet at the carpenter shop of Thos Miller, in said borough.

The electors of the middle ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the school house, in said ward.

The electors of the lower or south ward of the borough of New Brighton will meet at the car factory, in said ward.

The electors of Rochester township will meet at the Baileyville school house in said township.

The electors of the borough of Rochester will meet at the school house in Rochester.

The electors of Freedom borough and district will meet at the school house in Freedom.

The electors of New Sewickley township will meet at the house of John Reade, in said township.

The electors of Industry district will meet at the school house in Industry.

The electors of Harmony township will meet at the hotel in Economy.

The electors of Economy township will meet at the house of George C Wiele, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Beaver will meet at the Sheriff's office, in said borough.

The electors of Bridgewater borough will meet at the public school house, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Baden will meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of New Galilee borough will meet at the office of P. L. Grim, esq. in New Galilee.

The electors of the borough of Beaver Falls will meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Georgetown will meet at the school house, in said borough

The electors of the township of Ohioville will meet at the schoolhouse in said borough.

Also that in the fourth section of the act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid Fifth section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

If any person shall prevail or attempt by personal violence or otherwise on election under the act from holding such election, or use or threaten at y violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the performance of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding or shall unlawfully disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or restrain the freedom of choice; such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not less than one month nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the right of balloting was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or the township where the offence is committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by word or writing thereto or by any printed or written advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so offered in the bet.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently forge and deliver to the inspector two tickets of the same kind, or shall fraudulently advise and procure another so to do, he or they shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person is not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, except the sons of qualified citizens, shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding twelve months.

If any one person who shall have once voted in a district shall attempt to vote a second time at the same election, and any person who shall have resided out of the district and improperly voted in the district in which he offers to vote, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe an oath, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States, that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen thereof and has been absent therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized, and also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state where and when the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affidant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization), and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes, the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be returned by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters (all the said papers to be required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to the examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

SECTION 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a qualified citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and that person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court, but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year, the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, of the officers of the election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or caused to be made, the indorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SECTION 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present; and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury

SECTION 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county—if in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation—to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party both overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and to interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers or either of them every facility and convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall by force drive away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer. * *

SECTION 14. Any assessor, election officer, or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. * *

SECTION 16 That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where they employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified. * *

SECTION 19. At all elections hereunder held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a m, and close at 7 o'clock, p m

Colored Voters' Law.

The following instructions from his Excellency, Gov Geary, explain the duties of Assessors, Registers, and election officers in regard to all freemen of the Commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG PA., Aug 27, 1872.

To the Sheriff of the County of Beaver:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act, entitled "*An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are now or may hereafter be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or law of any State, or the laws of any Territory any act is required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse, or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by an actionon the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * anything in the *Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act or Assembly as provides that only white freemen, shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled to the rights secured and entrusted to them by the said act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth; and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in the Commonwealth.

And whereas, It is my official duty and oath of office to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that no wrong or injustice under their authority assessors and registers of voters are refusing to assess and register qualified citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified to vote.

Now therefore, in consideration of the premises the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the assessors and registers of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws, and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to furnish at his election proclamation to each of the assessing districts the forms necessary for the due execution of said constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same

Given under my hand and the great seal of the [SEAL.] State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

JNO. W. GEARY.

ATTEST
F. JORDAN, Sec'y of Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the several districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the votes cast in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the court house in Beaver on the third day after the day of the election, being ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1872, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate of return shall be taken in charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand, at my office, in Beaver, this 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and in the ninety seventh year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN GREBING, *Sheriff*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Pa., }
October 5th, 1872. }

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FANCY DRY GOODS.

Notions, Hosiery, Underwear,
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The Trade are invited to an Inspection of the extensive lines of the above goods, which at all seasons of the year will be kept full up with the Latest Novelties
Lowest prices. East or West.
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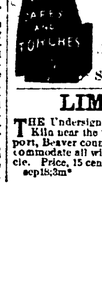

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FLAGS OF ALL SIZES.
Lanterns, Leggins, Badges,
and Campaign Goods of
all kinds.
Buy from the Manufacturers
JOHN W PITTOCK & CO,
Opposite the Post-Office,
PITTSBURGH, Pa
Send for circulars sp4-2m

LIME! LIME!!

THE Undersigned has constructed a new Lime-Kiln near the "Old Black Lime Kiln," in Vanport, Beaver county, where he will be able to accommodate all with Lime who may need the article. Price, 15 cents per bushel at the Kiln.
sep18-3m* HENRY SEBRING.

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Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods in Great Variety.

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May 1:6m

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
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SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE
FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is

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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES!
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

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Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Glands, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring Bones, Spavin, Film and Blotches on the Skin, Pimples, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the Parts, Diseases are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT exceed all known remedial agents in the cure of all Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1 00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—*Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1868.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarean Tumor in the case so long and so well. All the Doctors said "there was no cure for it." I tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twenty years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief. There is not a sign of Tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twenty years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this that you may know of my cure. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH F. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN

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In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have this trade mark on it; none are genuine without it.

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